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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 798. Vol. LXII. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. LONDON and MONTREAL. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921. Price 9d. (20 CENTS.)

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No. 798. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921. Vol. LXII. | 9D. WEEKLY

COAL IN CANADA. *(See page 97.)*

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CANADA'S URGENT NEED.

WHILE the leaders of Canadian thought recognise the imperative importance of the renewal of immigration on a large scale as the first step towards meeting Canada's economic problems, there are other forces at work with a view to securing strict limitation of immigration.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway has most strongly expressed his conviction that nothing but the widest immigration policy can produce an immediate betterment of Canadian financial, commercial, and traffic conditions. The *Manitoba Free Press* speaks of immigration as an "urgent need." The subscription of some $1,500,000 by public-spirited citizens to finance the Western Canada Colonisation Association is sufficient indication that this primary factor in Canadian progress is appreciated by leading men, but its importance is apparently not seized by the majority of members of Paliament at Ottawa.

The factors which may account for this are in part the hostility of labour to any immigrant except agricultural workers and domestics—a selfish and short-sighted policy which hopes thereby artificially to maintain high wages. The fear of unemployment is another factor; and a third is an unwillingness to authorise any public expenditure that can be possibly avoided, in view of the heavy obligations of the country in regard to national debt and the railway deficits. It is admittedly difficult in the case of private firms to get the partners to agree to expend capital when they are trading at a loss, and it requires courage and optimism, as well as an appreciation of economic facts, to get a majority of any Parliamentary Assembly to sanction new expenditure in order to recoup national deficits. Naturally, the Government, however strongly convinced of the wisdom of a wide immigration policy, cannot go beyond the wishes of the House, who have to vote the necessary supplies. If this Session closes without a definite acceptance by the majority of the House of the imperative national need of a much broader and more active immigration policy, harm will be done which must inevitably retard the progress of the Dominion.

Some results will be achieved through the work of the Western Canada Colonisation Association, but this must be much too small to offset the absence of an active Government policy. New settlers of the most useful type are available in the Mother Country and in Northern Europe in vastly larger numbers than ever before, if only the Dominion shows a willingness to receive them. It requires, as we have said, courage and optimism, but it was only by the exercise of these very qualities that the Dominion stands where it is to-day. The slackening of immigration, as a result of a deliberate policy, must react most harmfully on all Canadian interests.

Very little Canadian national propaganda is now being carried on on this side of the Atlantic, though, as we have said, never was the field more fertile or need more urgent. The field is fertile because, compared with conditions in the Mother Country, Canada has a great many more attractions to offer to the man of means than was evident in pre-war days. Both in regard to taxation and labour conditions, Canada compares most favourably, and, if these and other advantages are made widely known, a great deal of capital and many citizens of the very best type can be attracted across the Atlantic. But for this object Canada must undertake a campaign of national propaganda very much wider in scope than has previously been undertaken.

It has not been sufficiently realised in the past that it is of primary importance to interest, convince, and inform the educated classes, so that they may be willingly led to advocate Canada as the best destination for British settlers. If in a country district the doctors, lawyers, clergy, leading business men, and others are all convinced of the great future of the Dominion and its present advantages, it should be much easier for the Government immigration authorities to attract different classes who are anxious to better their conditions by migrating. If propaganda is mainly confined to directly interesting the wage-earning class, while the others, whose advice is so frequently called for, are not convinced and informed, much of the effort is wasted. In this higher education, as we may term it, the national publications of the various Dominions in London play a very important part, and the Dominion whose title we bear has undoubtedly benefited by the educative work of this journal to an extent far greater than is generally realised.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Preparing for the Conference. Pending a discussion on the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa, in the immediate future, of the whole agenda of the coming Imperial Conference, Mr. Meighen very properly declines to be drawn into the controversy with regard to the Dominion's policy, aroused by Mr. Hughes's speech, upon which we commented last week. In Australasia the greatest interest is being evinced in the question of the Navy. Both Australia and New Zealand appear prepared to face an increased share in the upkeep of the Empire's first line of defence. Mr. Massey says that his Dominion must, as far as possible, assist in its maintenance, though he pledges himself not to commit the country to "unavoidable and heavy expense."

One comment from Australia is: "We know here nothing of Canada's intentions or policy." As we have

already remarked, Mr. Meighen is wise in reserving such a statement for the House of Commons. Both Mr. Massey and Mr. Hughes are coming to the Mother Country via Canada, and while *en route* across the Dominion they will no doubt have an opportunity of learning the views of Canadians on the questions that are to come before the Conference. Meantime Mr. Hughes—not for the first time—has his own troubles to face at home; but he should be able to find a way out of the Parliamentary *impasse* in which he finds himself in time to be in London by the middle of June.

* * *

Budget Prospects.

As our Montreal correspondent shows in his Canadian Letter this week, the business men of the Dominion are discussing the subject of taxation with some pointedness at the present time. The Budget is now not far off. Sir Henry Drayton has not revealed its secrets, though he has spoken a good deal on the financial position of the Dominion. Recently he remarked: "We have come through a relatively hard year better than we expected, but if we had kept our money at home, as we should have done, the aid granted to the unemployed by the Dominion Government and the municipal authorities would have been unnecessary." Mr. Meighen has put it thus: "We are in a position to-day where the debt *per capita* is only half of the next best Dominion's, and only one-third of New Zealand's, and compared with Britain, is still much better, though, of course, Britain has stood more strain."

The returns for the fiscal year ended March 31 show that the ordinary revenue of the Dominion exceeded the expenditure by over 94 million dollars. The latter was $357,515,278 for 1920-21, as compared with $340,880,668 in 1919-20. In view of the recent noticeable declines in the Customs and Excise revenues, it is satisfactory that the revenue for 1920-21 should have reached $451,366,029, as compared with $380,832,507 in 1919-20. The Estimates recently tabled in the House of Commons showed that a revenue of $546,000,000 would be required for current expenses during 1921-22, and that provision would also have to be made for $27,000,000 chargeable to capital account. As is pointed out in the Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on the basis of present taxation it is improbable that the revenue of the current year will be equal to that of the year just closed; it is evident, therefore, that recourse must be had to new forms of taxation or to additional borrowing.

* * *

Canadian Women and Politics.

The article on household work which we publish this week shows how keenly interested Canadian women are in all that appertains to the home. That their attention is by no means confined to the four walls of their houses, however, was testified to this month by a great gathering of women, held in Montreal, whom Mr. Meighen addressed on national topics of the day. The object of the women's branch of the National Liberal and Conservative Association, it was explained, is to enable Canadian women to educate themselves along political lines to attain the ideals of happiness and prosperity for their great country. The character of the address to which they listened was admirably suited to that purpose.

Mr. Meighen spoke to them not as women but as voters, both possessing political knowledge and conscious of their political responsibilities. The subjects with which he dealt were just those which he would have discussed before an audience of men at the present juncture—unemployment, finance, tariffs, railways, and the Imperial Conference. It was an admirable conspectus of the political situation with which the Dominion Government stands confronted. The Prime Minister struck a note that could not fail to evoke response in a Canadian audience, whether composed of women or of men, when he spoke of the wisdom of association with the great Mother Country and the other Dominions of the Empire as for the good of Canada, and his determination that that association should not be abandoned now. "In conference with the whole Empire," he said, "we will try to march with the other Dominions, side by side, and consult with those in authority in the Mother Country. We intend to stand together, and maintain the essential unity of the first and most dependable league of nations, this great league of nations known as the British Empire."

* * *

"The Purchasing Agents of the Nation."

Sir Henry Drayton, the Minister of Finance, in the course of his "Buy Canadian Goods" campaign, has also sought to enlist the help of the women. At several of his meetings the fair sex has been well represented in his audience. At the Montreal Women's Club he dealt with the situation not only from the point of view of "high finance," but from that of the housewife; and here he does not seem to have had it all his own way.

Sir Henry warned his audience that if Canada continued the lavish importation of American goods at the expense of Canadian producers and manufacturers national bankruptcy would be inevitable, and told them that if the women, who were, in the main, the purchasing agents of the nation, demanded Canadian products, both natural and manufactured, they would be the saviours of the situation. In the discussion which followed the address, however, it became obvious that it was not such a simple matter after all. Several ladies declared that they had endeavoured to put Sir Henry's precepts into practice, only to be met with the difficulties of either receiving poor value for their money from the Canadian producer or manufacturer, or not being able to procure the Canadian goods at all. The producers and manufacturers, it is clear, must realise their responsibilities in the matter; but, as Sir Henry pointed out, if all the housewives of Canada would take concerted action in this way the situation would soon—or, at least, sooner or later—right itself.

* * *

A Government Department's Indiscretion.

The concern that is being felt in Ireland at the possibility of the removal of the embargo against Canadian store cattle is reflected in the issue of a lengthy memorandum setting forth the views of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. On the face of it, it is surely extraordinary procedure on the part of a Government Department, as this is, to issue an *ex parte* statement on what is not only essentially a controversial subject, but one virtually *sub-judice*. While it is dated March 8, a few days before Mr. Lloyd George promised to refer the question to a Royal Commission, the memorandum is only now being put before the public in Great Britain.

This criticism is in no way affected by the statement that "the position taken up by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction on this question, from the point of view of agriculture and of home food production, has been set forth on various previous occasions, when the proposal to repeal the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act of 1896, in order to admit Canadian store cattle arose." Whatever may have been done before, the situation is now essentially different.

* * *

Irish and Canadian Stores.

The Irish view, as set forth in this memorandum, is that the argument that the admission of Canadian store cattle would have the effect of cheapening the price of beef to the British consumer is "a speculative and fallacious theory, for which there is no warrant in the facts"—which, it is held, point in the opposite direction. "The admission of Canadian stores," it is declared, "would not increase by one beast, or by one hundredweight, the quantity of beef now admissible alive, or in the form of dead meat, to the ports of Great Britain." Great stress is laid on the alleged danger from foot-and-mouth disease, against which, it is declared, total isolation is the Mother Country's one security. While Canada's present clean bill of health as regards this disease is not called in question, "Canada, with a 3,000-mile land frontier touching with the United States, across which there is a constant traffic of all kinds of animals, from prairie steers to hogs, and which it is absolutely impossible to control, has no guarantee at any moment against infection from beyond this border."

An interesting commentary on the Board's declaration that "the store and fat cattle raised in Great Britain, and the store and fat cattle coming from Ireland to Great Britain are now the finest cattle in the world," was fur-

nished at a debate at the Bishopsgate Ward Club, in the City, the other night. The veterinary inspectors at the Islington and at the Deptford and Smithfield cattle markets bore testimony that no case of contagious disease had ever been found among Canadian cattle on arrival there in the old days; while, on the other hand, there had been several outbreaks amongst Irish cattle, which were, after a short period of restriction, permitted to enter.

* * *

International Labour Unions.

Owing to its proximity to the United States, many of the Labour Unions of Canada have become affiliated with similar Unions across the Border, and their policy has thus tended to become dominated from the American headquarters. This state of affairs is naturally to be expected. In certain trades seasonable occupation brings workers from the States who act as propagandists for an International Union, and in the course of years a large number of Trade Unions have become affiliated and to a greater or less extent controlled from across the line. The only serious attempt to withstand this form of internationalism made by organised labour has been in the Province of Quebec; and it is pretty generally acknowledged that that Province enjoys greater freedom from strikes and displays on the part of Labour, a greater willingness for friendly arbitration than any other Province in Canada. Naturally the Labour Unions in Quebec are predominantly Roman Catholic, and are more amenable to the representations of the leaders of their Church than is considered desirable by American Labour leaders. Hence, there is antagonism—veiled, if not overt—towards Roman Catholic Unions by the International Brotherhoods. This fact has recently caused some little difficulty at Ottawa, where it is claimed by a section of the Canadian Press that the Minister of Labour has shown undue willingness to regard the susceptibilities of the international Unions.

The advanced section of Labour in all countries is working towards Internationalism, which would be quite satisfactory in a "world State" as advocated by Mr. H. G. Wells, but under present-day conditions it must greatly embarrass any Government to discriminate in the least in favour of international organisations, as against strictly national Unions. Until the "world State" comes to pass we are strongly convinced that Canada will do better to resist strenuously all attempts on the part of labour organisations in the United States to affiliate and control the corresponding organisations in Canada. The instance of the McAdoo Award and its disastrous effects on Canadian railway prosperity is an indication of the danger which lies in this direction.

* * *

Coal from Canada.

One result of the coal strike is to bring into prominence the value of the immense coal resources of the British Empire Steel Corporation. This merger of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has been brought about after long and difficult negotiations by Colonel Grant Morden, M.P., who is deserving of much credit for having successfully achieved that which has been attempted without success by other financiers several times in the last twenty years. The control of the Nova Scotia Company was at one time largely in American hands, but the control has now passed back to Canada, and these two great enterprises are at last brought together, greatly to the benefit of Canada and the British Empire.

Colonel Grant Morden has stated that a quarter of a million tons of coal are immediately available for shipment to England if necessary. The coal areas owned by the amalgamated companies are so vast and so accessible for sea shipment that an enormosuly increased output can be obtained when the demand arises.

* * *

Canada's Winter.

Time was, when, on the part of certain business interests, almost the mention of the fact that Canada had a winter was taboo. It is many years since *Canada* raised its voice in protest against this ostrich-like attitude. Time has brought about a wholesome change of view in this respect. Now there is general recognition of the healthiness of Canada's winter and of the attraction of Canadian winter sports. Canadians are prouder now than they were at one time of the compliment implied in Kipling's "Our Lady of the Snows," recognising (in the words of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*) that they have "a winter that is both the stern nurse of a hardy people and the provider of healthy pleasures and sports at least as enjoyable as those proper to any of the other seasons." Our contemporary proceeds :—

> The Canadian physique and the Canadian character would not be what they are if the Canadian winter were not what it is. If it has its discomforts, it has also its strong formative influences upon our people for good. Whatever faults Canadians may have, they are not effeminate. They are robust people, and they have moral qualities that cannot fail to make their nation great.

Similar sentiments have been expressed by Canadian statesmen and other speakers of outstanding position. Among them may be recalled the apt characterisation applied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier while in London at the time of the Coronation : "The land of sunshine and the land of snow, the land of freedom and the land of loyalty, the pride of the twentieth century, the gem of the British Crown."

* * *

Snow as an Asset.

The merits of snow as an asset are discussed by the *Manitoba Free Press*, which also agrees that while "we may rail at it, declare the wet, sticky stuff to be a nuisance, but down in our hearts we know it is one of the factors that have made the race what it is." They know something about snow in the West, though, like the rest of Canada, they have had a comparatively mild winter. They can speak from experience of its beneficent qualities. "Snow seems a cold thing," says the *Free Press*, "yet in reality it is a warm blanket thrown over Mother Earth, and a sufficiency of it prevents the frost from striking deeply into the ground." The enormous advantage of a good snow-road to the lumberman, the farmer, or the miner is another practical point in its favour.

As to the effect of snow on the national character, the *Free Press* points out that all the methods suitable to operations when the ground is bare must be changed after the first snow-fall. Man, therefore, is forced to use his wit; to discover new ways; to devise new contraptions wherewith to subjugate nature. "The man," concludes our Western contemporary, "who grumbles at the trouble of putting on his overshoes because of snowy sidewalks, knows nothing of the history of his race, nor does he realise that the very thing he murmurs at is one of the choicest gifts a kindly Providence has showered on his ungrateful head."

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The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Asia*, which arrived at Vancouver on Monday, made a trip across the Pacific from Yokohama to Victoria in the new record time of 8 days, 21 hrs., 38 mins. Amongst the passengers on board were Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman of the C.P.O.S., Ltd., and Chief Justice C. H. Wang, of Shanghai, who is proceeding to Geneva

The Index to Volume LXI. of "CANADA" is published with this issue. Price to non-subscribers, 3d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ADLARD.—On April 12, at Waverley Abbey, Farnham, to Amy Adlard (*née* Anderson) and Leonard Adlard, of Toronto—a daughter.

ROSS.—At Lethbridge, Alberta, on April 6, to Mr. and Mrs. George Ross (*née* Rodney Ogg)—a daughter.

WILKEN.—On March 26, in Quebec, Nina (*née* Tripp), wife of the Rev. Gillies Wilken, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SEWELL—HYSLOP.—At Mount Pleasant, New Brunswick, on March 30, by the Rev. C. A. Bell, Baptist Church, Benjamin Thomas Sewell to Martha Gibson, daughter of James Hyslop, Ivy Bank, Colinton.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS.—On March 26, 1921, at Davisville Military Hospital, Toronto, after a short illness, Arthur H. M. Francis, 127th Battalion York Rangers, C.E.F., youngest and only surviving son of the late Surg.-Gen. Charles R. Francis, R.M. Indian Army.

TAILYOUR.—On April 11, at Camp Borden, Ontario, the result of a flying accident, Major R. K. Tailyour, R.F.C., Canadian Air Force, eldest son of Alexander Tailyour, of Clifton Croft, Ashbourne, aged 39.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Views on Taxation—The Immigration Debate—Authors and Copyright.

MONTREAL, April 6.

THE general turn-over tax as a means of raising revenue is gaining favour both in Canada and in the United States. The Montreal Board of Trade recently sent out a questionnaire on this subject, the result of which was a large majority for the substitution of the turn-over tax for that of the business profits tax. Criticism of the latter tax was heard at the Canadian Club in Montreal the other day, when Mr. Meyer D. Rothschild, chairman of the Business Men's National Tax Committee of New York, declared that because of this tax and the business income tax many men of means were withdrawing their money from commercial enterprises and placing it in non-taxable municipal and State investments. There had already been too much withdrawal of capital from business because of the peculiar tax system in the United States, and this at a time when business called for capital more than at any other period. The contention of the speaker was that the business profits tax bears heavily upon the consumer, so that in a time of trade depression the business is bound to suffer.

Recommendations with regard to taxation, as far as

THE IMMIGRATION BUILDING AT QUEBEC.

commerce is concerned, were decided upon at a special conference held in Toronto this week, when the Canadian Manufacturers', the Wholesale Grocers', the Retail Merchants' and the Canadian Credit Men's Associations were all represented. The conference had been convened at the suggestion of the Finance Minister, Sir Henry Drayton. It was found difficult to arrive at unanimity, so a committee was delegated to bring up a scheme. The recommendations of the committee, since endorsed by the conference, were as follows:—(1) That the Business Profits War Tax Act shall not be re-enacted; (2) that the income war tax affecting corporations shall be repealed; (3) that the present excise tax on confectionery shall be abolished; (4) that the existing sales tax be re-adjusted so as to provide the additional revenue needed by the Government. In order to encourage the sale of Canadian-made goods, it was resolved to ask the Government to allot in the Budget a sum of money to promote an advertising campaign for propaganda in this way.

Immigration Problems.

The attitude of the French-Canadians towards immigration was once more seen in the debate in the House of Commons, when a resolution advocating suspension of all immigration until conditions are more normal was moved by Mr. E. Deslauriers, a Montreal member, and seconded by Mr. Edward Proulx, of Prescott, Ont. The reasons put forward were, as usual, that this was necessary on account of unemployment among artisans. The general body of opinion, however, was strongly against any such step, it being urged by several speakers that more population is absolutely necessary to make our railways pay and to make the land productive. Further, some speakers urged that there should be no additional monetary tests, as such tended to keep out some very desirable workers who had no means. The Minister of Immigration (Hon. J. A. Calder) intimated that he would deal with many of the points raised in the debate when the estimates for his Department were introduced in the House shortly.

"What countries want to-day are selected, directed and liberally-protected immigrants," declared Commissioner David C. Lamb, who happened to be in Ottawa and Montreal this week in company with General Bramwell Booth. Commissioner Lamb was present in the House when this debate was in progress, and he stated that, as far as he could gather, the general opinion expressed by speakers favoured a liberal policy of immigration in Canada. For the coming year, however, he admitted that immigration should be controlled, as never before, with the restrictions referred to, that is, by selection, direction and protection. The Salvation Army, he pointed out, did not originate immigration policies, but simply carried out policies decided upon by governments. He mentioned that several thousand women would shortly be emigrated to Canada for domestic service.

General Bramwell Booth, who halted for a day in Montreal *en route* to New York and England after a tour in the West of the United States and Canada, was very optimistic about the Pacific Coast. His chief comment in regard to the Western territory was that there should be greater cultivation of the land and more intensive cultivation as well.

Canadian Copyright.

The Copyright Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons in February last, has drawn some sharp criticism from the recently-formed Canadian Authors' Association. "The new proposals," says a report which has been made by a committee of the Association, "would result in Canada's being ranked as an outlaw nation in regard to international copyright—an embarrassing situation in view of Canada's adherence to the League of Nations. The licensing clauses in this Bill deprive the author of his right to make his own terms with the Canadian licensee, hand over that right at an arbitrary figure, under conditions which would permit the licensee to garble or abbreviate the work without the author's consent, to publish it in a cheap edition without consent of the author, and to prevent the production or importation of a correct or more presentable edition for a period of fifty years. So far as serial rights are concerned, the clauses are drawn up in evident ignorance of the conditions governing serial publication to-day, and would inflict grave hardship on a very large number of Canadian authors without conferring any benefit on Canadian literature."

The Fuel Situation.

Apropos of the recent reference in this Letter to the coal resources of Canada, it is of interest to note that a Parliamentary Committee was appointed this week "to investigate all matters connected with the future fuel supply of Canada, the committee to have power to obtain records, call witnesses and examine under oath."

"This is all I am taking in a material way out of Canada," remarked Commissioner D. C. Lamb to your correspondent, and he produced a small nugget of bituminous coal from the West, and told of a man who was digging it out and himself placing it on the market for household purposes. The Commissioner did not follow up the subject, but the small parcel seemed to be significant of something promising in Canada's fuel resources in the West.

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"The countries of Continental Europe are in a frightful state of depression," said the Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for Newfoundland, on his return from Europe. "Great Britain is the one bright spot over there, and Canada is paradise compared with any of them."

"If I were running this Empire I would get people travelling," said Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, on his return from Canada. "I would not let a man be a Cabinet Minister until he had been round the world, and no man ought to take his seat in a Colonial Cabinet until he has been to London."

GRAND TRUNK CONTROL.
Attitude of the Dominion Government.

In the Dominion Senate on Thursday of last week, Sir James Lougheed, the Government leader, announced that, unless the Grand Trunk Railway Company complied with the Government request to surrender the control of the road, arbitration would not be resumed. If the company decided to transfer control to the Government a new agreement would be necessary, which would have to be confirmed by Parliament. In reply to a question as to what would follow in the event of the company's refusing to comply with the Government request (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*), Sir James said that that rested with the Grand Trunk.

Senator Bostock, the Liberal leader of the Senate, said he feared the Government attitude aimed a severe blow at the credit of Canada in the markets of Great Britain, which would result in much loss.

Senator Fowler, a Government supporter, bitterly assailed the Grand Trunk as "one of the curses of Canada." He said that if the Government purchased the road at all, the purchase should be made on the bargain counter.

An ultimatum to the Grand Trunk is contained in the new legislation introduced by Mr. Meighen in the House of Commons (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*, cabling on Tuesday). It provides for the reconstitution of the Arbitration Board if and when the shareholders agree to surrender control of the system. "It seems to me," said Mr. Meighen, "clearly a case not for further negotiations but for a square final statement of what must be done, with a reasonable opportunity for shareholders to accept or reject." He disclaimed unfairness towards the company, citing the financial assistance given in the past. He maintained that the surrender of control by the company was essential when the Government was expected to do the financing.

Government Provides Funds for Interest.

The High Commissioner for Canada announced last week that, owing to the failure of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to provide the funds for the payment of the quarterly interest on the Grand Trunk Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock, due on April 14, the Canadian Government, to protect the arrangement under the agreement, had provided the necessary amount by way of loan to the company through the Bank of Montreal, and the dividend warrants would be paid on April 15.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

A SUGGESTION FOR SETTLEMENT IN IRELAND.
To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—As a lover of my country and of her good name, and as one who is deeply interested in her welfare, after giving this most vital question my careful thought, I venture to put forward a suggestion for the settlement of "this tragedy of Ireland."

Before proceeding to do so, let me say that it is my firm conviction that this present awful situation can now only be settled by goodwill and the exercise of brotherly love, sympathy and Christianity.

The time has passed for political recrimination, and we must now sink and stifle all feelings of hatred and revenge, in the face of the awful danger which threatens our very vitals.

The spectacle we are witnessing day by day is sufficient of a tragedy to make us all pause and vow to ourselves that with God's help we shall end this terrible fratricide, and that a new era shall take its place.

Further, let me say that it is imperative to our standing as a great Christian Empire that this cancer shall be rooted out. It is sapping our life blood, and if we failed to conquer it—which we must not do—we should stand condemned in the eyes of all the Christian peoples of the world. This cannot be.

Let us then at this eleventh hour sink our prejudices and our pride, and vow as a united nation, with God's help, to save our country the horrors of civil war.

My suggestion is as follows:—Let us as a nation call to our aid our kinsmen beyond the seas, who have never yet failed us in our hour of danger, and also, please God, never will.

Let us send out "the call" to our offspring who rallied to our aid as one man at the peril of the Hun—a graver danger threatens us to-day. We welcomed their aid both on the field of battle and round the council table, and they have proved their worth—nobly gallant in battle, wise in council, staunchest of comrades. In honouring them we do honour to ourselves.

I venture to suggest that our Government should call on our self-governing Dominions—*i.e.*, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—to appoint each one representative, and one representative to be appointed by our Home Government; these five representatives to have full power to treat with the Irish representatives.

I feel confident that the honour of our Empire would be safe in their hands, and also what we all so greatly desire—the future happiness and contentment of the Irish people.

I maintain that the plain fact of our great Overseas Dominions being called into council as a united family to settle this question which threatens the integrity of our Empire, would ensure a successful issue—any other is unthinkable. They would approach the council table with minds unbiased, with the highest feelings of patriotism in their hearts, and full of a determination to obtain an honourable and lasting settlement.—Yours, etc.,

E. H. ECKFORD.
(A resident of Canada for thirty years.)

Mavishaugh, St. Andrews, Fife.

[Our correspondent does not say who "the Irish representatives" are to be.—Editor, *Canada*.]

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THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.
To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—The British public and consumers have been given most extraordinary statements anent this question by enthusiasts who apparently know very little about it. A few of them are as follows:—

(1) The Labour candidate at Taunton stated Canada could ship 2,000,000 head per annum.

Canadians themselves only claim a present capacity of 200,000 head. Canada's pre-war net exports of beef were *nil*.

(2) The Editor of the *Empire Mail* states that if the embargo were lifted on Canadian cattle it would give employment to 100,000 men in England inside of twelve months, and goes on to enumerate the trades affected as follows: Tannery, bones, horns, hair, manures, blood, fat, intestines, glands, etc.

Surely, from a Canadian point of view, why should we not keep the 100,000 men thus employed doing the work in Canada and ship over the finished produce—"chilled beef"?

Some of the statements made in Canada are also illuminating.

The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons, Ottawa, that "only 10 per cent. of Canadian cattle are fit for export to European markets."

The Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, went further than this. In one of his departmental bulletins he tells the Ontario farmers, who are reputed to raise the highest grade cattle in Canada, that "only 2 per cent. of the cattle now being marketed in Ontario stockyards are fit for export."

From the above statements it is clearly demonstrated that the political heads of the Departments of Agriculture in Canada would be serving the Dominion live stock and meat industry to better purpose if they would see to it that their officials inaugurated and carried out a policy of improving Canada's quality in cattle and induced the Canadian farmer to store-feed any surplus of unfattened stock and use up their fodder, thus enriching their farms with the manure so derived. Definite constructive policies of this nature would obviate the present wasteful export of hundreds of thousands of tons of hay from the Eastern Provinces particularly.

More constructive statesmanship and less petty politics in the various Canadian Departments of Agriculture would be of great benefit.

Mr. P. Burns, the largest and most successful cattle man in Canada, as well as being a meat packer, speaks from 30 years' experience. He opposes the removal of the embargo, and hits the nail on the head when he points out it is a transportation question; and now that the Canadian Merchant Marine have "lots of ships and nowhere to go," they should at once equip two of them to carry chilled meat to Great Britain, which will arrive in perfect condition and obtain about 2d. per lb. more than frozen beef.

Co-ordination of intelligent effort between the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and the Department of Marine would bring about far more beneficial results than all this agitation about the removal of the embargo, which, as many of the more influential papers in Canada are pointing out, is unsound economically and only causing needless irritation through the ignorance of conditions and inexperience displayed by many of the loudest talkers on this subject.

There are two fundamental facts ignored by the advocates of the removal of the Canadian store cattle embargo:—

(1) That it would do no real permanent good to the Canadian live-stock industry.

(2) That it would not tend to reduce the price of home-fed beef in England a decimal point of a penny per pound.

When some people size up the situation as a political "stunt" in Canada and a newspaper "stunt" in England, they do not seem to be far from the mark.—Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN COWBOY.

[We have received other letters making the same points.—Editor, *Canada*.]

COAL IN CANADA: THE FUEL PROBLEM OF THE DOMINION

CANADA has no miners' strike. She has, however, her own fuel problem. This was discussed by Mr. Arthur V. White, of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, in a recent address, in which he set out the coal situation in the Dominion.

Canada imports annually about 20,000,000 tons of coal from the United States, he pointed out, but, whereas before the war, she was the chief export market for that country since Great Britain and Germany have been unable to export in their former large quantities, more coal now is sent to other foreign markets than to Canada. The situation may arise where all coal supplies from the States to Canada will be stopped. If the merchants of that country found it more to their advantage to sell their coal to other countries, they could not be blamed for refusing to supply Canadian markets.

All manufacturing nations realise the importance of obtaining motive power, Mr. White continued, as well as the need for power on the seas. Coal is the one sure method of securing such power. Considering this great need and the ever-present possibility of coal imports becoming unobtainable, and coupling these facts with the knowledge that Canada ranks second in the world for coal reserves, in his judgment there

UNLOADING U.S. COAL AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

is no other fundamental solution to this national problem than that Canada develop her own coal and other resources so as to become independent.

Coal Reserves.

Facts and figures concerning coal production and consumption were given by Mr. Michael Steele, M.P. for South Perth, Ont., in the Dominion House of Commons, in the course of a recent debate at Ottawa.

"In Canada," he said, "we have coal in the East and in the West, but none in the central portion of the country, so that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have to seek elsewhere for their supplies of fuel." [The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux interjected: "We have 'white coal' in Quebec and Ontario."] "In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we have large areas of bituminous coal of good quality, while in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia there are immense deposits of lignite and bituminous coal and semi-anthracite. I should like to place on record a statement of our coal reserves, actual and probable, in the various Provinces of the Dominion. In Nova Scotia the reserves amount to 10,691,000,000 tons of bituminous coal; in New Brunswick, 166,000,000 tons of bituminous coal; in Ontario, although I said we have no coal, we have, at the south of James Bay, a deposit which is estimated to contain 27,500,000 tons of lignite; in Manitoba there are 176,000,000 tons of lignite; in Saskatchewan, 65,793,000,000 tons of lignite; in Alberta, 1,180,000,000,000 tons all told, of which 845,900,000 tons are semi-anthracite, 217,918,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and 932,053,000,000 tons of sub-bituminous, with 29,095,000,000 tons of lignite. In British Columbia there are 77,923,000,000 tons of bituminous and 5,715,500,000 tons of lignite. In the Yukon there are 275,000,000 tons of bituminous and 5,159,000,000 tons of lignite, while in the North-West Territories there are 5,280,000,000. And even in the Arctic lands we have immense deposits, aggregating 6,600,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

"With such immense quantities of coal in this country, aggregating 71 per cent. of all the coal in the British Empire, people who have not much knowledge of the subject may well enquire how any portion of Canada can possibly suffer from a scarcity of coal. Coal is used in the country chiefly for the purpose of domestic heating and power, but it is of no use in these immense deposits, unless it can be removed and transported from the mine to the range or furnace in the home, and to the boiler of the factory. From these immense coal deposits, it may be interesting to enquire for a moment how much is being produced. In 1920 the bituminous coal produced in Canada amounted to 16,623,598 tons. Of this 2,558,171 tons were exported, leaving in this country, of Canadian production, 14,065,781 tons. In Nova Scotia we produced, in 1920, 6,395,545 tons, at an average cost of $4.44 per ton; in New Brunswick, 161,164 tons, at an average cost of $5.81 per ton; in Saskatchewan, 349,960 tons at an average cost of $2.38 per ton; in Alberta, 6,859,346 tons, at an average cost of $4.40 per ton; in British Columbia, 2,856,920 tons, at an average cost of $5.61; or a total of 16,623,598 tons, costing on an average $4.65 per ton.

Production and Consumption.

"In 1920 we consumed 14,065,424 tons of Canadian coal and 18,742,542 tons of imported coal, or a total of 32,807,966 tons, costing at the mines $157,345,552. This shows an increased cost over 1919 of $54,000,000, and an increased consumption, as compared with 1910, of about 50 per cent. We may ask where does the balance of our coal come from? We consume only 43 per cent. of Canadian coal; where does the other 57 per cent. come from? It comes entirely from the United States. In 1920 the imports were, as already given, 18,742,542 tons, costing $98,033,598, or an average of $5.32 per ton. We find that our imports are very rapidly increasing. In 1910, as I have already stated, we imported only 10,597,000 tons, of which 3,266,235 tons were anthracite, and the balance of 7,331,747 tons bituminous. Last year our imports had increased by 18,742,542 tons. Imports of anthracite in the intervening years had increased by 4,881,313 tons, or almost 50 per cent., while the import of bituminous coal had increased by 13,861,229 tons, or 89 per cent., over the imports of 1910.

"The production of coal at the Canadian mines for 1920 was valued at $76,326,853, of which coal to the value of $18,014,899 was exported coal, leaving for home consumption coal to the value of $58,311,954. Of the imported coal, anthracite had a value of $36,773,351, and bituminous a value of $61,260,247, or a total import value of $98,033,598. The coal which Canada consumed in 1920 cost at the mines $156,345,552. In 1910 the average cost of imported anthracite coal per ton was $4.51. In 1920 the average cost per ton was $7.53. In 1920 the initial cost of the coal consumed in Canada—that is, the cost at the mines—was $116,000,671, more than it was in 1910. But the greater part of that increase, or at least a very large part of it, was due to the great rise in the price of coal between 1919 and 1920. The increased cost in 1920 over 1919 was $59,786,303. If we calculate the increased cost last year on the retail price paid for it, we will find that the Canadian consumers paid in 1920 approximately $140,000,000 more for coal than it cost them in the preceding year, and about $240,000,000 more than it cost them in 1910."

(Other photographs appear on our front page.

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COAL MINERS FOR CANADA

Mr. Wm. Dootson, a coal miner from West Houghton, who left Liverpool for Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita* last week, stated that he went out from West Houghton to Lethbridge, Alberta, about two years ago, and had done so well in the Canadian coalfields that he was taking two of his friends out with him. He had been earning $9 per day, and was able to save about $140 per month. Many miners have since left West Houghton for the Dominion owing to better wages and conditions to be found there.

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CANADIAN TEA AND OLIVES

The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, informed a gathering of Ottawa horticulturists the other day that there were now being successfully grown on Vancouver Island, and for the first time in Canada, both tea and olives. This year, too, on Vancouver Island there would be a good fig crop. Filbert and almond trees were in full bloom, and the bamboo crop was large enough to harvest for baskets and fishing poles.

"This," remarked the Minister, "is an astonishing statement to those without our borders who are prone to think of Canada as a land of snowbanks and wild country."

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Lord Finlay has consented to act as chairman of the Royal Commission on the Cattle Embargo.

A CANADIAN VIOLINIST.

Miss Gladys Chester, who is to give a violin recital at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday evening, May 17, is a native of Winnipeg, who, after studying at Brussels, is now at the Royal Academy of Music. She won distinction at Brussels, and last session was awarded the medal given by the Worshipful Company of Musicians for the most distinguished student in the Academy. In his address at the presentation of prizes at the Mansion House, Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, spoke highly of Miss Chester's abilities, and said that she was "a violinist of whose exceptional

MISS GLADYS CHESTER.

ability as a player, as a musician, as a teacher and an exemplary student there can be no difference of opinion."

At the recital her brother, Mr. Russell Chester, will be the accompanist, and she will be assisted by Mr. John Booth (tenor). Mr. Russell Chester is a sub-professor at the Royal Academy of Music.

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PROSPECTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Reports from the Western grain-growing Provinces indicate that prospects of a fair average season are general (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). There is a 10 per cent. decrease in acreage, due to lack of labour and the decreased price of grain. Spring work has already started in the southern portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan, although there is little prospect of an early spring following the recent cold.

The immigration season is already opening. During the last fortnight several thousands of British immigrants have landed at the Atlantic ports, and the great majority are proceeding direct to the Western Provinces to engage in agriculture. These are the only class of immigrants welcomed during the present industrial depression. Every boat arriving is bringing a full quota of immigrants, mainly British of excellent class, which is ensured by the regulation that every immigrant must be provided with a minimum of $250 to prevent his becoming a charge on the community. There is room and employment in both Eastern and Western Canada for as many British agricultural immigrants as can come, while wages, although not so high as last year, are still much above those of pre-war times. Although there is a strong demand for domestic servants, who get good wages, few immigrants of this class have arrived so far.

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Sub.-Lt. C. D. Donald, R.C.N., has been promoted to Acting Lt., with seniority February 1.

Canadians when in London should pay a visit to THE COLOUR AND FURNISHING CO-OPERATIVE, 26, Thurloe Place, South Kensington. Specialists in Interior Decorations, Roof Gardens, etc. Chinese porcelain and nice bits of old Furniture on view.

ONTARIO VOTES "BONE DRY."

Large Majority Against Importation of Liquor.

The total number of votes polled in the Ontario Prohibition Referendum on Monday was 750,000, and the majority for "bone-dry" prohibition will probably be 150,000 (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Windsor and eight other important towns voted to continue the privilege of importing liquor into the Province. The women's vote was very large, and it is probable that the men were divided almost equally on the question. There is no doubt, remarks the correspondent, that, with majorities in the cities against "bone-dry" prohibition, the law will be difficult to enforce.

The vote was taken on the question: "Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?"

A similar question was answered in the affirmative by Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on October 25 last.

In the anticipation that the approaching referendum would probably result in making the Province "bone-dry," enormous quantities of liquor have been shipped from Quebec Province to fill Ontario orders (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Wholesale liquor firms in Quebec Province automatically cease business on May 1, when the liquor traffic will be taken over by the Provincial Government. Large firms are working night and day to dispose of their stocks before the end of April, which is rendered easier by the immense demand from Ontario.

"Pussyfoot" Johnson, whose last speech in the Ontario prohibition campaign was to have been made at Windsor, was not allowed to utter a word, and was afterwards pelted with eggs. He sailed from New York on the *Cedric* for England, which he declares will be "dry" in ten years.

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S ATTRACTIONS.

The Summer Playground of North America.

An attractive booklet, excellently illustrated, has been issued by the Newfoundland Government Railway Commission (Hon. W. F. Coaker, chairman, and Messrs. H. D. Reid, R. G. Reid, and T. A. Hall) setting forth the attractions of that Dominion —Britain's oldest Colony and "the summer playground of North America."

"When Newfoundland was discovered at the close of the fifteenth century," it is pointed out, "the corner-stone of the British Empire was laid. True to its first love it has always abided, for while Canada was dominated by France, and the Republic of the United States was born after three hundred years of English rule, Newfoundland has always remained British.

"The island possesses immense riches in its forests, mines and fisheries, yet it has another pleasant heritage to offer men and women, for it is nature's playground. Its call to holiday-makers is compelling—its climate is seductive, its landscapes are magnificent, its coast scenery beyond compare, its people are hospitable to a fault, its inland lakes and rivers teem with the finest sporting fish that are known, and over its Highland moors great herds of caribou, moose and deer roam now, just as they did in the dim past."

The booklet gives an historical survey of the island, recalling some interesting incidents of by-gone days; describes its topography, holiday attractions, and the chief features of St. John's and other places of interest; and summarises the game laws.

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SQUAWS' BATTLE WITH WOLVES.

A desperate battle which the women of an Indian encampment forty miles north of Cochrane, in Northern Ontario, had with wolves is described by the *Times'* Toronto correspondent.

While nearly all the men were out trapping the camp was surrounded by between seventy and eighty timber wolves. A circle of bonfires was lighted by the women and for a time the flames kept the wolves at bay, but gradually they became bolder, and the squaws were obliged to take vigorous defensive measures. With the few rifles in the camp they opened fire upon the leaders of the pack and, as each wolf fell, its companions tore it to pieces and devoured the carcase. They turned the rifles from point to point and thus checked the advance of the beasts, who stopped to devour their fallen mates.

When the ammunition gave out an old squaw offered to sacrifice herself, and was only restrained by force from throwing herself among the wolves. When the situation was most desperate an Indian boy thought of some sticks of dynamite in the camp which were kept for use in the lake when fishing was bad. A bundle of these was tied together with caps and a fuse and thrown into the midst of the wolves. When the smoke of the explosion cleared away 36 dead wolves were counted, in addition to those which had been shot, and devoured by their ravenous companions.

THE HINTERLAND OF CANADA.—I.

Resources and Potentialities of the Yukon Territory

... bate in the Dominion House of Commons last month on Canada's natural resources, Mr. Ul... P. for the Yukon, gave an interesting account of the resources of that Ter... Canada"—of which we give below the main p...

YOU have Provincial Governments stretching across the country in the southern portion of Canada, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia; but the fact is ... ies overlooked by Canadians that away to the ... rth of those provincial boundaries we have a vast domain of country, rich in natural resources and favourable for development so far as climate is concerned, and well endowed with waterways. I refer to that vast section of our country which ... tretches from the western shore of Hudson Bay to the Alaskan boundary, the 141st meridian west. We have there ... territory which is some 1,600 miles in length from east to west, and which is approximately 1,000 miles deep from north to south, a vast domain adjoining the western portion of which is the territory of Alaska owned by the United States.

The Wealth of Alaska.

Just in passing I should like to refer to that territory of the great republic in order to support the argument which I ... about to make with regard to the possibilities of the territory under our own Dominion. The district of Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867, the year our forefathers confederated Canada. The Americans paid for that territory $7,250,000, and secured from Russia an area covering some 600,000 square miles. Pessimists of that day accused Mr. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States, who made the purchase, of throwing away $7,000,000 of good American gold in the Arctic ocean. They called it the Seward Ice Box, and said it would not bring a dollar to the treasury of the United States. Well, many years have passed, years as many as this Dominion is old, and to-day the territory of Alaska is a very valuable adjunct to the United States. At the World's Fair in St. Louis there were two pyramids, one representing the gold produced from one mine—the Treadwell mine on the coast of Alaska—and the other representing the amount in gold which the Americans paid for Alaska. One pyramid represented $7,250,000 and the other $21,000,000—from one mine alone. The amount of gold and other metals which the United States have taken from Alaska has paid for that territory, I suppose, fifty times over, to say nothing of the seal fisheries, the salmon fisheries, and other natural resources. The trade of the United States with the district of Alaska, during the year 1920, amounted to $107,000,000.

Now, it would be a splendid thing if we had a territory as well populated and as far developed as Alaska, from which we could draw great natural products that could be exchanged for our manufactured goods. That is quite possible in this great hinterland ... enough and there ... Province but th... Provinces, and perhaps as rich, beca... what the potentialities of this immense territory are. I ... drained by two of the greatest rivers of this continent, and indeed, of the world. The Yukon River, which has its rise in Canada, flows through the territory of Alaska and ... the Behring Sea; and the Mackenzie River, ha... Canada, flows for its whole length th... into the Arctic Ocean. Both of these rivers are similar to the St. Lawrence, and dissimilar from the Mississippi ... The Mississippi River and the country around it are of ... character that from time to time the river overflows ... in very destructive floods. Nothing of the kind occurs in the St. Lawrence, for the reason that at the head of the latter there are great lake basins, which the Mississippi lacks. There are lake basins at the source of the Yukon, and also of the Mackenzie, which control the flow of these great streams, producing an even flow throughout the summer months. And this is a great potential fact in the development of our new country.

The Climate of the Northland.

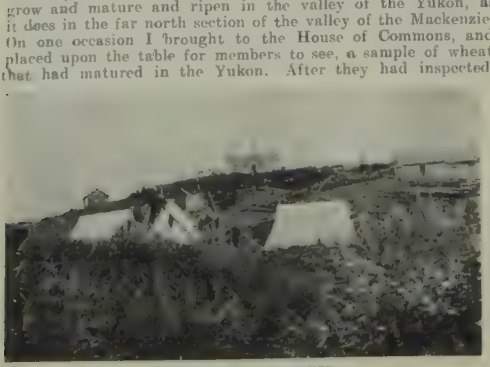
Some people here think that the climate of the north ... is not suitable for either man or beast. Some years ago ... Senate instituted an enquiry into the climatic ... the Northland. I propose to quote from the evidence of Dr. (now Sir) Frederick Stupart, the head of our Meteorological Branch, as to the climate, and particularly the sunshine of the Northland, and more especially that section of country that is in the valley of the Mackenzie river. He says:

For the three summer months—that is, the three growing months—a vast area, which includes Western and Northern Alberta, Northern Saskatchewan, and the basin of the Macke... to the Arctic Circle, lies within the isothermal lines ... and 60 degrees. Throughout this whole region the per... the possible amount of sunshine ... the hours of possible sunshine at midsummer range from 17 hours in the latitude of Edmonton to 19 hours 30 minutes at Fort Simpson, it may be surmised that growth of plants and cereals may be even more rapid in the northern than in the southern districts.

My own experience in the Yukon bears that out. The growth of vegetables in the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers it may safely be said that we have a salubrious climate, a climate where people live and

ON THE ALASKA-YUKON BOUNDARY: GLACIER ON THE LANDSIDE OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS RA...

where they have been living for 150 years, a soil which would produce the vegetables and the cereals to support a very considerable population. The natural wealth of Canada is drawn from four sources—the forest, the farm, the fishery and the mines. All these sources of our national and our natural wealth are to be found in this great domain of which I speak Cereals grow well in the Yukon. The report also shows that cereals grow well in the valley of the Mackenzie. Wheat will grow and mature and ripen in the valley of the Yukon, as it does in the far north section of the valley of the Mackenzie. On one occasion I brought to the House of Commons, and placed upon the table for members to see, a sample of wheat that had matured in the Yukon. After they had inspected



ON THE ARCTIC RED RIVER.
Within the Arctic Circle—one of the most northern tributaries of the Mackenzie.

it I sent it to the seed analyst or expert at the Farm in Ottawa. When the return came back to me this gentleman informed me that he had sown 100 seeds taken at random from that sample of wheat. I was very much interested to know that 100 seeds germinated—they were 100 per cent. virile. I do not know that all the wheat that could be grown in that Northern country would be so virile, but I am sure that it would be true of a very large proportion of it.

The interesting report of the Senate which bears the title 'Canada's Fertile Northland" shows that the Mackenzie basin is capable of sustaining a very large and prosperous population, and that it has great possibilities as an industrial country. It says:—

According to one witness, who has had exceptional opportunities for familiarising himself with the country and its resources, there

A SCOW RUNNING THE RAPIDS IN MILES CANON, YUKON TERRITORY.

is in the Peace River section of this country as much good agricultural land fit for settlement, and yet unsettled, as there is settled in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta to-day.

That is a very striking statement The report continues:

At Fort Providence, latitude 62.30, about 400 miles north of Edmonton, splendid crops of excellent wheat, barley, oats, peas, and other vegetables are raised, while as far north as Fort Good Hope, within 14 miles of the Arctic Circle, or latitude 66.16, and 970 miles farther north than the city of Edmonton, cabbages, onions, and other garden vegetables are raised

So much as to cereals. Now I come to touch on the forest resources of the Northland On this point the report says:

The various sections of the Mackenzie basin possess great forest wealth, the spruce areas in the north extending to the Arctic Sea

This constitutes a tremendous reserve which may yet be tapped and developed, particularly now that we know that pulp and pulp products are such important commodities in the industrial world. The report goes on to deal with animal life and mineral wealth. And it must be remembered that it is not the country at the head of the Great Lakes that we are dealing with; it is not in Northern Ontario, or in Nova Scotia, or in British Columbia. The area which is capable of producing so much national wealth is hundreds of miles north of these great sections of our country. The report says about the Mackenzie River basin in that regard:

The mineral wealth of this region is undoubtedly considerable, including deposits of coal, oil, copper, silver, gold, native salt, sulphur, ochre, sand suitable for glass making, tar sands, etc.

Some people wonder why it is that in those northern latitudes we have a climate such as we have. I am frequently asked how much snow-fall we have in the Yukon, and frequently my questioners are surprised when I tell them that we have not much more than 2 ft. They wonder why it is. The climate of the west coast is governed by the Japanese Current, the same as the climate of the British Isles is governed by the Gulf Stream. This current comes along laden with moisture. There is no part of the Pacific coast from Alaska to Mexico in which the mountains are more than 600 miles from the sea. The moment that moisture-laden current strikes those high mountains precipitation occurs, and the result is we have very heavy snow falls and rain falls on the seaward side of that mountain range, and conversely on the landward side you have a dry belt and small precipitation in winter, and a small rainfall in summer. The same condition prevails in the Mackenzie valley with one other factor added, the Chinook wind, which tempers the winter climate there. Wheat grows there as well as in the Yukon, and perhaps even better.

(To be continued.)

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CANADA AND U.S. TARIFF.

Reciprocity Proposal Defeated at Ottawa.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week the Hon. W. S. Fielding moved as an amendment to the vote on Supply that the Government should bring in a measure to approve the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 with the United States, which still "remains on the statute books of the United States." The amendment was, however, defeated by 100 votes to 79. The Agrarians (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) voted with the Liberal Opposition in favour of the amendment. The Supply vote was then proceeded with under the closure.

The purpose of the Opposition in moving the United States Reciprocity resolution seems to have been merely a Parliamentary diversion (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The motion preceded the application of the closure by the Government as a means of securing the appropriation for the completion of the Merchant Marine programme. In face of the announced determination of the United States Administration to raise the tariff against Canadian products no reciprocity offer by Canada would have the slightest chance of acceptance, even if the Canadian Government were willing to make it—which it is not. Conditions throughout the Dominion suggest the necessity of an upward revision of the Canadian tariff rather than a reduction, and there is a strong likelihood that the existing duties at least will be maintained during the period of depression.

The Fordney Tariff Bill

Following the inaugural address of the United States President indicating the speedy passage of the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill for the relief of American farmers (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), there is a rush throughout the Western Provinces to get wheat and flour across the border before the tariff, which is especially aimed at Canadian agricultural products, is enforced. Western grain dealers have many orders both for wheat and flour, which are being shipped south in a number of grain trains before the Fordney tariff prevents further exportation. It is not known whether the Canadian Government will adopt retaliatory measures, although these have been indicated by several Ministers, in view of the fact that Canadian imports of American goods are many times heavier than exports to the United States. It is understood that nothing definite will be done until the Fordney tariff becomes a *fait accompli*.

—* *—

"THE CANADIAN MOTHER'S BOOK."

"The Canadian Mother's Book," issued by the Division of Child Welfare of the Department of Health, Ottawa, under the supervision of Dr. Helen MacMurchy, is a model of what such a book should be, and provides the mother and expectant mother with a great deal of welcome, commonsense information.

The mottoes of the book are: "He called a little child to Him and set him in the midst," and "The greatest gift is a child, and the greatest honour is to be a mother."

* *

A series of diagrams in the current Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce shows the world's production of gold and silver from 1913 to 1920, inclusive

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, arrived at the Hyde Park Hotel from Canada on April 15.

* *

Sir John and Lady Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., have arrived in London from South America, and are staying at the Hyde Park Hotel.

* *

Mr. J. R. Booth, the veteran lumberman and manufacturer, celebrated his 94th birthday at Ottawa on April 5, but, owing to a cold, Mr. Booth was confined to his bed on his birthday.

* *

Mr. Laurance Lyon, who was adjudged bankrupt on January 19, has resigned his seat as M.P. for Hastings.

* *

After spending three months in Europe, mostly in Spain and France, Sir Lomer Gouin has reached Montreal, accompanied by Lady Gouin.

* *

Mr. A. B. Calder, of the C.P.R., who represented the President on the Royal train during the Prince of Wales's tour across Canada, was received by his Royal Highness at York House last week.

* *

Sir H. Vincent and Lady Meredith were to arrive at the Ritz Hotel from the Continent yesterday. While in Paris Sir Vincent was elected to the Cercle de l'Union Interalliée.

* *

Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Jones, is expected to arrive via New York, by the R.M.S. *Carmania* to-morrow, and they will stay at the Hotel Stafford.

* *

Col. and Mrs. Claude Bryan have returned from the Continent to their residence, 3, Gloucester Square, London, W.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Salter and Mr. Donald Salter have returned from the Continent. During their stay in France and Belgium they visited the battlefields area.

* *

Mrs. Howard, wife of the Agent-General for Nova Scotia, entertained at a theatre party last Saturday Mrs. T. S. Rogers, Mrs. Horace Eaton, Mrs. E. M. Macdonald, and Mme. Ter Assatouraff.

* *

Mrs. T. S. Rogers, of Halifax, N.S., and her daughter, Miss Muriel Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, N.S., left London last Tuesday for Paris, with the intention of going on to Nice later.

* *

Sir Henry and Lady Egan, who are staying at the Ritz Hotel, expect to return to Canada on April 30 by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*.

* *

Mr. Burchell B. Fulmore, merchant, of Shubenacadie, N.S., has been appointed to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, to fill the vacancy for Hants County, caused by the death of the Hon. M. H. Goudge.

The Duke of Sutherland, who has numerous Canadian interests, has been appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

* *

The offer of the Archbishopric of Melbourne (Australia) has been made to

OFFERED THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF MELBOURNE.
The Ven. H. J. Cody, D.D., Archdeacon of York (Ont.) since 1909.

Archdeacon Cody, of Toronto, who was Minister of Education in the last Ontario Cabinet.

* *

Mr. R. C. Steven, Montreal manager of Messrs. Shearson and Hammill, bankers and brokers of New York and Montreal, arrived by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* on Tuesday.

* *

Mr. R. Home Smith is returning to Toronto via New York by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* to-day.

* *

Mr. A. L. Fullerton, London manager of the Dominion Securities Corporation, goes on a visit to the head office in Toronto by the same vessel.

* *

Lady Drummond, accompanied by Miss Dorothea Drummond; Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, and the Misses Molson; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Swan, and Miss Swan, Dr. C. C. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. W. Sebag Montefiore, Mr. J. P. Black, Miss J. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Musson, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Redmond were among the arrivals from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* on April 12.

* *

Mr. Charles Archibald, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Archibald, are staying at the Berners Hotel. Mrs. White, wife of Dr. W. W. White of Halifax, a director of the same bank, is at the Hotel York, accompanied by her daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

[redacted] took place in [redacted] John Owen Clay, of Nicholls, B.C., second son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Clay, of Miller's, Ambleside, Westmorland, and St. Margaret, fifth daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Martin, of Chorley, Leicestershire.

* *

The engagement is announced [redacted] Charles Lang Cantley, late Major, Royal Highlanders of Canada, [redacted] Colonel and Mrs. T. C. Cantley, of New Glasgow, N.S., and Evelyn Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Arnot Wilson, of Craigmaddie, Stirling.

* *

The marriage of Mr. Howard Vernon Hearst, son of Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, to Miss Elise Rose, of Memphis, Tenn., took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, U.S., on March 28.

* *

The marriage of Miss Louise Rodger, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rodger, Strathearn Avenue, Montreal West, to Mr. G. R. Stevens, of Edmonton, Canadian Trade Commissioner, has taken place at the Montreal West Presbyterian Church.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Hamel, of Quebec, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henri Hamel, to Brig.-Gen. T. J. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., also of Quebec.

* *

On May 3, at Quebec, Miss Rachael Webb, daughter of Mrs. Webb, of Quebec, is to marry Mr. Denis Stairs, formerly of Halifax, now of Montreal.

* *

An engagement is announced between Walter Cowan Forbes, Balliol College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Dr. R. E. Forbes and Mrs. R. E. Forbes, of Bonavista, Newfoundland, and Hersey, only child of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Oscar Boulton, of Kenward, Yalding, Kent.

* *

The engagement is announced in Victoria, B.C., of Muriel, daughter of the late Mr. James Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir, of Hatley Park, to Capt. Edward Molyneux, M.C., of Paris, France.

* *

The marriage is taking place in England this month of Lieut. Brereton R. Hooper, Royal Navy, second in command of H.M. Submarine L25, and Miss Sylvia Buckland, of 12, Ladbroke Square, W. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross Hooper, of Montreal, [redacted] have recently been residing [redacted]

* *

The marriage has taken place at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, of Miss Helen R. Opton, daughter of Mrs. A. Opton, of Winnipeg, to Mr. Chas. S. Palin, son of the late Mr. Arnold H. Palin, of Gloucester, England, and Mrs. Palin, of Newbury, N.B., brother of Mrs. T. B. Macaulay.

* *

At Seattle, Miss Lucille Walker, of Edmonton, was married to Mr. [redacted] Howard McDiarmid, eldest son of Mr. F. A. McDiarmid, formerly city solicitor of Victoria, and Mrs. McD[redacted] Vancouver. The young couple [redacted] transport in 1915, when the bride was journeying to England to undertake war work and the bridegroom was on his way overseas for duty with the Royal Naval Air Service. He is now practising law in Vancouver.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—March 31 was the last day of the coal year 1920-21, and owing to the plentiful supply of coal and the great improvement of the fuel situation generally, the Board of Railway Commissioners disbanded their fuel control organisation.

TORONTO.—On April 4 navigation in Toronto Harbour was officially opened when the steamer *Macassa*, of the Canada Steamship Lines, under Capt. G. Corsan, entered the harbour from Hamilton.

——Gratification over the new Public Libraries Act, which will mean largely increased revenue from municipalities for library support, and better salaries for librarians, was the keynote of the opening session of the Ontario Library Association, which is celebrating its majority.

——Mr. George Pepall, foreign freight agent of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Lines for 41 years, prior to an extended vacation in Europe, was given a complimentary dinner at the Queen's Hotel, and presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, the gift of freight officials of every division from Portland to Chicago.

——The first name to be engraved on the Bogert Cup, emblematic of the Bank Hockey Championship of Canada, is that of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, whose team won the title by defeating the Royal Bank's Montreal team.

——The Province stands to lose over $10,000 annually by the reductions in royalties approved by the Fish and Game Committee of the Legislature. The only increase in royalties was in regard to white fox, the royalty now being $1.50 per skin, as compared with 50 cents heretofore. The reductions were: On fisher, from $2 to $1.50; red fox, $1 to 75 cents; cross fox, from $2 to $1.50; and muskrat, from 8 cents to 5 cents. There are over 100 fox farms in the Province.

KINGSTON.—Mr. James Monroe Hill has been appointed American Vice-Consul for the port of Kingston in succession to the late Mr. Howard Folger. Mr. Hill has been acting as Consul at Vancouver and at Prince Rupert, B.C. Mr. Goodier, who was acting American Consul here, has gone to Charlottetown, where he has been appointed Consul.

COCHRANE.—Mr. George W. Lee, Chairman of the T. and N.O. Railway Commission, states that the surveys in connection with plans to extend the railway north from Cochrane toward James Bay will be gone ahead with immediately, so as to proceed with the first 70 miles of the extension next fall.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Public Accounts presented to the Legislature show total receipts of $749,000 and expenditures $745,400. In 1919 the receipts were placed at $506,858 and the expenditures at $739,281. The debt of the Province was reduced during the year by approximately $20,000, the total liabilities of the Province now standing at $1,176,000.

A Bill is before the Legislature incorporating the Prince Edward Island Light, Heat and Power Co. The incorporators include Mr. Henry A. Sanders, of London, England, capitalist and electrical engineer; Mr. Noah A. Timmins, of Montreal, capitalist; Mr. John A. Bennan, of Chicago, electrical engineer; Mr. William J. O'Leary, of Montreal, electrical engineer; Mr. J. J. Hughes, ex-M.P., of Charlottetown and Souris, and two other Island business men. The capital stock is $2,000,000. It is planned to supply light, heat, and power by electricity to all parts of the Island from one big central power-house, using coal to generate electricity. One of the leading movers in the enterprise is Mr. W. J. O'Leary, of Richibucto, N.B., head of the firm of W. J. O'Leary, Montreal, and brother of Bishop O'Leary, of Charlottetown, and Archbishop O'Leary, of Edmonton.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—After hearing the report presented by Mr. O. H. Cote, Industrial Commissioner, on the work he had accomplished during the year, members of the Board of Trade and subscribers to the work of industrial expansion in Quebec unanimously passed a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Cote and acknowledging his excellent work.

MONTREAL.—Announcement is made of two scholarships for which graduates of McGill will be eligible. These are the William Gibson Research Scholarship (England) for medical women, and a research scholarship offered by the Board of Governors of the University for graduates of metallurgical engineering.

The first launch of the 1921 season took place from the yards of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., on April 9. The vessel is the steel cargo steamer *Idefjord*, built for a Norwegian firm, Den Norske Amerikalinje, of Christiania. The *Idefjord* will be followed shortly by another ship of the same tonnage, also for Norwegian interests. Two other large freighters, launched last fall, are nearing completion and will make their trial runs shortly, viz., the *Canadian Leader* and *Canadian Commander*, both built for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

Up to March 31 the total value of permits issued amounted to $1,742,715, of which $1,201,455 was for new buildings and the remainder for repairs and alterations.

At the annual election of officers of the Imperial Order of Sons of the Empire, the following were elected for the next term:—President, Mr. Bernard Rose: vice-presidents, Mr. Thos. Robb, Mr. Thos. Hall, Capt. C. C. McCulley; hon. secretary, Capt. W. U. Gerrard; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. P. Downey.

After six years of activity for the benefit and welfare of soldiers and ex-Service men, the Khaki Club here is to be wound up at the end of May.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial Budget for the current year was submitted on March 30 by the Hon. J. E. Hetherington, Provincial Secretary. He estimated the revenue at $2,895,856 as compared with actual receipts of $3,100,548 last year, and forecast an expenditure of $2,886,526, as compared with $3,004,200 spent last year. The Provincial Secretary showed an expected surplus of $9,330 in the running accounts of the Province for the present year. The Government realises the need of more money for educational purposes and the figures for that Department were advanced from $318,697 to $361,200. The increase will be chiefly to augment the salaries of teachers and school inspectors.

Dr C. C. Jones, Chancellor of the U.N.B., and Judge J. H. Barry, composing a delegation from the University of New Brunswick, waited upon the Government and urged that the Provincial grant be increased from $25,000 to $50,000. The members of the delegation said that it would be impossible for the University to carry on properly unless the desired increase were granted.

——Mr. James K. Pinder, the oldest member of the New Brunswick Legislature, has been presented with a travelling bag by the Speaker, on behalf of all the members of the House. The presentation was in honour of Mr. Pinder's 80th birthday. He has been a member of five Legislatures. Mr. Pinder is a native of Driffield, Yorkshire.

A Bill was introduced to make the fee for a resident's game licence $5 instead of $3 per year. The Minister announced also that a petition had been received from Canaan River district—near Moncton—for a game preserve to be established there. There is one in the Northern part of the Province.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. The statement of revenue and expenditure for the Provincial fiscal year ending September 30, 1920, brought down in the House of Assembly by the Hon. O. T. Daniels, shows a deficit of $92,708. For the year ending September 30, 1919, there was a surplus of $29,507. The expenditure for 1920 was $3,893,724, an increase of $658,830 over 1919. The total revenue was $3,801,016, an increase over 1919 of $657,831. The revenue from the mines increased $68,097, and the total revenue in that respect was $690,516.

——At the Halifax Shipyards between 1,200 and 1,300 men are on the pay roll. The frames of the two 10,500-ton steamers on the stocks are nearly all plated now, and it is expected the first, the *Canadian Cruiser*, will be launched in May.

GLACE BAY.—It was announced officially on March 26 that two additional collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. will be closed until trade improves.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—On his final official tour of Western Canada the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by the Duchess, was welcomed at the station by Sir James Aikins, Lieut.-Governor; Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier; Mayor Edward Parnell; General H. D. B. Ketchen, and others. An official civic welcome at the City Hall followed, and the Governor-General was the guest of the Legislature at an official luncheon.

The Provincial Treasurer states that there has been a 33⅓ per cent. increase in the number of loans handled by the Manitoba Farm Loans Association during the last year, and that 80 per cent. of the repayments have been made.

——Construction work on the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Tuxedo, and the Soldiers' Pavilion for Mental Diseases, at Selkirk, amounting to more than $1,000,000, will be undertaken immediately by the Carter Halls Aldinger Co.

BRANDON.—The University of Alberta made notable wins at the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show. The Alberta Herefords easily won first and second awards.

EMERSON.—A beautiful bronze tablet in the Town Hall, bearing the names of about 300 soldiers of Emerson and district who laid down their lives in the Great War, was unveiled by Major-General H. D. B. Ketchen, C.M.G., D.S.O., at a union service. The Women's Institute organised and carried out the work of erecting the memorial.

CARMAN.—On March 22 Carman was, for the first time in its history, illuminated by electricity, the hydro-electric power being turned on by Commissioner J. M. Leamy.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Political activity is developing in the Provincial constituencies in view of an expected general Provincial election next June.

At a meeting of the Western Canada Dairy Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Alexander McKay, Winnipeg, was elected president; Mr. P. Pallein, Calgary, vice-president; and Mr. Frank Martin, Winnipeg, secretary.

SASKATOON.—Mr. F. J. James, of Regina, was re-elected President of the Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade at the first annual meeting, held here. Messrs. F. W. Fowlie (Prince Albert), W. E. Denison (Assiniboia), and Jack Woods (Swift Current) were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Gerald Graham, of Saskatoon, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

——The Rev. Principal G. F. Trench, M.A., has resigned as head of Emmanuel College after being head for two years.

MOOSOMIN.—The Grain Growers of the Moosomin district express their opinion that the wages of experienced farm hands should amount to about $50 per month and board for the crop and ask the co-operation of rural Saskatchewan in this recommendation.

PRINCE ALBERT.—At the town of Big River, 90 miles west of this city, one of the largest inland fishing industries in Canada is being built up. Its main product of whitefish has achieved a great popularity in the Eastern as well as Western Canadian Provinces, and is also supplying a large market in the United States.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Provincial Legislature has passed Public Works estimates totalling $4,786,790.

——The charge of bribery and corrupt practices preferred against Mayor Duggan was dismissed by Mr. Justice Ives, and the attempt to unseat the chief magistrate of the city thus fell through.

Drastic revisions in the realty assessments of cities in Alberta are advised by the Commission appointed by the Government last session to equalise assessment in land values of Alberta. This amounts to millions of dollars in the cases of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Wetaskiwin.

CALGARY.—Mr. G. C. King, postmaster in Calgary for the past 36 years, has retired on superannuation. He has been a resident of Calgary since 1875, and is a native of Chelmsford, Essex, who in 1874 joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police in Toronto. He was Mayor of the city in 1886 and 1877.

——As a result of a conference held between Calgary master painters and paper-hangers and representatives of the men, it was agreed that last year's rates would form the basis of a new contract. The scale of pay is to be 80 cents an hour.

——Accompanied by fraternal greetings from the Mayor and Aldermen of Folkestone, England, to the Mayor and Council of Calgary, a large, handsome painting of the landing of the first Belgian refugees at Folkestone in 1914 has been received.

——At the recent sitting of the Real Estate Bureau of the Board of Trade it was stated that the average rental of a six-room house in the city was $28.60 per month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The first session of the fifteenth Parliament of British Columbia terminated on April 2. The Premier announced that a session will be held in October or November to solve municipal finance problems. In proroguing the House the Lieut.-Governor said he considered that the Moderation Liquor Act fairly met the wishes of the electorate as expressed in last year's referendum.

——The Premier has introduced an amendment to the Constitution Act, which provides indemnities to members of the House being raised from $1,600 to $2,000. The Premier himself will get $9,000 instead of $7,500, as at present, while the Leader of the Opposition will now receive $2,000, which, along with his annuity of $2,000, will give him a salary of $4,000. The Ministers' pay will be increased from $6,000 to $7,500.

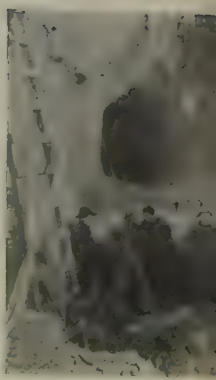
VANCOUVER.—On March 26 the Hudson's Bay Company's schooner, *Lady Kindersley*, built here for the Arctic trade, was successfully launched at the shipyards of the British Columbia Marine Engineers, Ltd. The vessel is 635 tons gross, 200 ft. long, 36 ft. beam, depth 15 ft. The *Lady Kindersley* will be employed in the fur trade of the company.

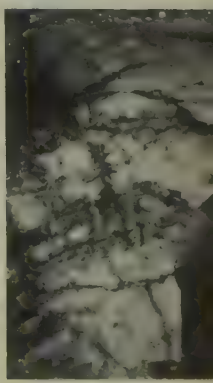
——Vancouver's population increased by 14,900 last year, making a total population of 123,050; the death rate was 13.18 per 1,000, a decrease of 1 per cent., and birth rate was 27.25 per 1,000, an increase of 3 per cent., according to the annual report for 1920 of Dr. F. T. Underhill, City Medical Health Officer.

NEW WESTMINSTER. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. M. McCloy; vice-president, Mr. A. E. Riddell; secretary, Mr. A. Wells Gray.

CANADA'S GREAT "UNSKILLED."

FREIGHTING WINTER SUPPLIES TO A RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CAMP.

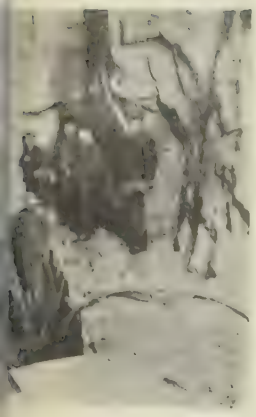




BEGINNING A SHAFT ON A R

LOGGING ON THE RESTIGOUCHE RIVER, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A UNIVERSITY OUT-OF-DOORS



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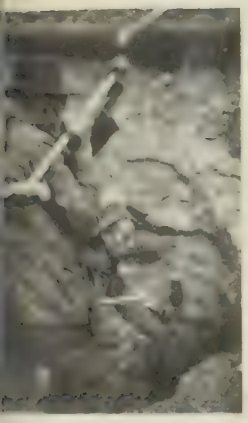

...N OF QUARTZ AT PORCUPINE.

A DONKEY-ENGINE AT WORK IN A VANCOUVER ISLAND FOREST.

[Grand Trunk Pacific] RAILWAY-BUILDING ACROSS THE ROCKIES. [Photograph

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Dominions Status.

There is no outstanding evidence that the peoples of the various Dominions are greatly concerned about their 'equal status within the Empire. They know that the Motherland stands with them, as a mother with her daughters, and that, in their domestic affairs, they have all the freedom they desire. The family spirit is larger than any formal balances of power, or voice, in the framing of Empire policy. If a crisis threatened, the overseas British peoples would be heart and soul with the Motherland, as they were in 1914. In all the discussion of the status of the Dominions, and of the machinery for bringing the scattered elements of the Empire into co-ordination, there is the fundamental question of who pays the piper."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*

Immigration and Colonisation.

"An increased population on the land means more business and more national wealth. It means traffic for our railways, thus helping to solve the problem of the deficit on the Canadian National system. It means a market for factory-made goods, which in turn means employment in the cities for people now out of work. Increase in population means decrease in the per capita burden of taxation. If the population of Canada is doubled in the next 25 years, which is easily among the possibilities, the debt left by the war will, in fact, be cut in two. This is the one road out of our present discontents and troubles, and everyone who gives any serious thought to national problems must give first place in importance to this work of securing immigration, of colonising the waste spaces of the country, and of keeping the people thus secured on the land."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

The Power to Strike.

"Certain things are obvious about the power to strike. The first is that it should not be exercised except as a last resort, and then only in support of an unquestionably worthy cause. Every other means of reaching a settlement should first be exhausted. As the *Ottawa Journal* points out, to fall short of that is to lapse into tyranny. When strikes are used to attain an end which is logically and economically unsound we may all be sure that the weapon will be a boomerang. Public opinion and the moral code must always be on the side of the strikers if victory is to be worth the winning, and be enduring."—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

"It is indicative of Canada's increasing importance as an industrial nation that the necessity of a separate Chamber of Commerce in London has been mooted. . . . . The functions of such a Chamber must be largely educational for a long time to come. The number of firms in Canada who have seriously embarked on manufacturing for export trade is comparatively small, and the factory owner of the Dominion will have to be convinced by solid facts and figures that it is worth his while to manufacture for export. When he is convinced of this, he will then have to be brought to realise the peculiarities and the requirements of each individual market." —*Montreal Star.*

Professors and Doctors.

"Canada has won the war against titles, but there remains the abuse of the professorial and other titles for the reformers to correct. Professors run all the way from the doctors of philosophy to horse-tamers, and the doctors range from corn-lifters to doctors of medicine. Some rule should be laid down to protect an honest sleight-of-hand professor from being mistaken for a professor of theology."—*Calgary Herald.*

After Beer Milk.

"Why should not the Provincial Government take over the control of the milk trade as well as the liquor traffic? As the commerce is carried on to-day it causes quite as much prejudice to the people of the cities as has been held up to the reproach of the sale of alcohol. Speculation in milk, which is an article of first necessity, is all the more barbarous and shameful because it attacks those who are the hope of the race—the young children."—*Le Pays.*

Short and Sweet.

"When the British coal miners are striking, we know beyond peradventure that the world is regaining 'normalcy.'" —*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

"Canadian curlers report that Scotland has had poor ice in recent years. But there are compensations in other forms in the land of the heather."—*Calgary Herald*

"Some grouchy Canadians may occasionally knock their own country, but at that, our land looks mighty good to those settlers from South of the line who are pouring into the prairies."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Balaam was no more unsuccessful in endeavouring to satisfy public opinion by alternately riding his ass and carrying it than nearly everybody else has been since his time who has essayed to win popular approval."—*Ottawa Journal*

Wheat Shortage means High Prices.

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Our Library Table.

A "UNIVERSITY IN OVERALLS" THE EDUCATION OF "UNSKILLED" WORKERS

"THE greatest educational problem in Canada is how [illegible] the multitude of manual and other workers to avail themselves of higher education. Their right to the privileges of secondary and university education is now everywhere admitted." Thus Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, in the preface to his book, "The University in Overalls." (Toronto: Hunter-Rose Co., Ltd. $2.)

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is Principal of the Frontier College (whose headquarters are at Toronto), appeals in no uncertain tones for increased efforts toward bringing the enlightenment of education to the lumberman, the navvy, the miner, and the fisherman, to which class of men Canada owes so much, and which, he suggests, she has hitherto somewhat overlooked as far as gratitude is concerned. This gratitude, he contends, should take a concrete form—the mental and moral regeneration of those who expend so much physical effort and are denied most of the amenities of social life.

Here are some questions which occur in the chapter on Frontier Labour":—

Does the [illegible] man [illegible] camp apply any brute strength? Because a [illegible] with a pick or a crowbar, must his labour be called unskilled? If you think

A GROUP OF MINERS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

the work of a navvy or lumberjack is unskilled, try some phase of it for a period. . . . . Long before your probation is over you will be convinced of the amount to be learned in these occupations that so long have been considered as requiring only "thaw grease" and "dull mind." Knowledge enters into it all, and that same knowledge developed and encouraged in higher efforts, may become a power."

So the Frontier College sends out instructors men with experience of the work of those they are to reach. They live and work among the men, ever seeking not only to educate in a dispassionate spirit, but also to "Canadianise" the English-born and the foreigner and to weld them into one efficient whole, and during 20 years they have proved their worth. Each instructor aims at excelling in the special work of those among whom he takes his place.

The Standard of Efficiency.

The man in the camp is no respecter of degrees or "double firsts." Efficiency is the standard by which he judges. "The river-driver's standard of character is ability to handle the "peavy," ride a log, and break a jam. The miner judges a man by his ability to drill holes and handle dynamite. . . . . The student who would win the frontier toiler and help develop his mind and soul must first be his hero." Five hundred men of the Frontier College have done this work during the past twenty years at more than 600 points throughout the Dominion. Since 1900 nearly forty log buildings have been built in various camps on the north shore as branches of the Frontier College. These serve the purpose of camp school, library and recreation centre, plus the personality of a university man as an instructor.

For those engaged in railway construction or at development plants, as at Yellowhead Pass, at Abitibi, in the Porcupine Region, in the Peace River country, in Northern Quebec and New Brunswick, tents have been "toted," some of them many miles, and box cars fitted out to bring the blessings of the Frontier College to those who would otherwise have few interests outside the not too desirable conditions of their daily life. "The holding of classes in camps is naturally divided into two distinct phases, the one dealing with English-speaking men and the other with foreigners. In handling the first of these the 'instructor' [illegible] all the way from elementary work amongst the absolutely illiterate, of whom, unfortunately, there are only too many in the camps, to tutoring for matriculation." The way of the instructor is not a smooth one, and many obstacles of climate, official opposition, and the "cussedness" of humanity in general have to be overcome. Employers raise such objections as that the men are shiftless, or possibly have hereditary traits and taints, that their troubles, being largely biological, are incurable, and that [illegible] own level, and that the nature of the work is [illegible] to study. In answer to these objections, the [illegible] out that environment may do much to balance [illegible] that genius is as common among the [illegible] though often never discovered [illegible] classes, and that therefore [illegible] opportunities of education in the way of every one.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, however, not only [illegible] the present state of affairs, but puts forward many suggestions as to the future. "The undertaking that transcends all others," he says, "not only in the number and variety of occupations it affords, but in the number and variety of the direct and indirect benefits it confers upon all classes in our country, is the clearing of the land, and the draining of the muskegs in the great clay-belt of Northern Canada." An organised effort among the citizens of Canada to get this land under cultivation and in a fit state for habitation would, he holds, go far to solve the great problems of unemployment and living. "The problem of the city is the complement of that of the [illegible] As [illegible] the city ends, provide rental [illegible] ment. Their immigrants have to choose with which they can dispense, and it is too often the latter. "If work is scarce education must not stand still. We must make work. It is not enough to teach trades; we must create occupation.

The True Solution of Unemployment.

The true solution of the questions of unemployment and the assimilation of foreigners, says Mr. Fitzpatrick, is the healthy, happy settlement on the frontier. "Mental and manual labour are both feasible on the frontier. The only solution for unemployment and the high cost of living is provision for the education of all classes, including those in frontier places. No 'back-to-the-land' movement will ever amount to anything unless men, women, and children have the same opportunities for study and entertainment on the frontier, at the camp and settlement that they have in the city. . . . . It is not only possible, but natural. Higher education should never have become the monopoly of the cities." There is enough and to spare for all in nearly every quarter section of the Northland. "The orders for goods from the northern part of Ontario alone amount to perhaps $15,000,000. They should total $300,000,000 annually and be ever increasing."

The most satisfactory of the many plans for the [illegible] of the clay lands, in Mr. Fitzpatrick's view, is perhaps that

DINNER-TIME IN A RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CAMP.

of colonisation by townships. The loneliness and separation from doctors, schools, etc., have been and always will be a great deterrent. "If settlement were systematically pursued throughout Canada, what a great impetus would be given toward peopling with life the frontier places! New Brunswick could within a year employ 5,000 men, and as many women; Quebec, 15,000 men, and as many women; Ontario 25,000 men and women. There would be kept busy in this way a large number in older Canada turning the wheels of industry to supply the needs arising from the new developments. . . . . Why should charity be doled out to our heroes, even if the State is the donor? There is not only work for all in Canada, but from every lone homesteader and settler whose life is endangered for want of a good road, for want of protection from fire and summer frost and disease, from want of schools and hospitals, there is heard a call for help. It is not fair to take jobs from foreigners and give them to returned soldiers. It is infinitely better to create

jobs for the returned men. This will be better for the returned men and better for the foreigner. . . . . Another reason why settlement is at a standstill in our great clay-belt is the absence of women from the land. Even the privilege of living in camp communities instead of individual homesteads. . . . will not itself hold the homesteaders. This has been demonstrated at Kapuskasing. . . . . Practically none took advantage of the courses of study offered at Monteith Agricultural College. Women in the Cochrane district, however, have used Monteith College. Given free homesteads and similar privileges, women will not only fill the college with men, they will make settlement camps more popular for men really anxious to make a home for themselves. Settlement in the wooded lands of Northern Canada will be encouraged only when women are granted land on exactly the same terms as men."

Mr. Fitzpatrick pleads for a public and high school education, which shall be within the reach of all. He wants the future generation trained to use the tool before the book—Practice before Theory. "Part-time work, part-time study, and part-time play is the ideal education. . . . . It is too bad that students are forced to resort to dancing and hazing for sufficient exercise to keep them in health. Why waste such physical exuberance, when the muskegs of the north need draining and millions of acres must be cleared?" It is claimed that for the frontier consolidated schools yet better results in the way of larger average attendance, better school buildings, conveyance of pupils to school who live at some distance away, etc.

In the eleventh chapter Mr. Fitzpatrick says:—"The work of the Frontier College is more or less familiar throughout Canada. Its experiments in education for the camps and frontier settlements have been carried on in all the provinces, except in Prince Edward Island. It has endeavoured, by actual experiment, to find out how best to provide an atmosphere that would furnish educational facilities for the workers, and be an incentive to higher things."

In conclusion, he says:—"The instructor who, by his life and daily contact, seeks to impart useful facts to those in camps and other works is truly a welder of social life; he is in the highest sense a nation builder. He is the concrete example of the university in overalls. These are the teachers of the frontiers. They are the high priests of the broadening culture of our times. There is need for such at every outpost of our national life. The instructors of the Frontier College have blazed a trail in education throughout the Dominion that promises to become one of the highways which lead to a new and better Canada."

—* *—

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Financial, Agricultural, and Financial Conditions.

The business situation in Canada is admirably reviewed in the April Commercial Letter issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which says:—

The decline in commodity prices and trading on the basis of day-to-day requirements continue without much change as compared with the earlier months of the year, for the contraction in the volume of business, as indicated by a shrinkage in bank clearings and gross railroad earnings, is only partly due to seasonal causes. There is a fairly lively demand for capital and credit, and in consequence the rates of interest remain high, but in the majority of cases there is less preparation for industrial expansion and capital outlay than is usual in March and April.

Agricultural producers, however, frankly recognise that price conditions must be met, and are settling down to work with vigour. This attitude is shown by the increased area being prepared for crop this year in the Prairie Provinces, namely, 12,785,000 acres, as compared with 11,649,744 at the corresponding date last year. It is an interesting fact that the, great mineral staples, iron, steel and petroleum, together with others of less importance, have declined but slightly in price, and the progress of deflation is therefore uneven.

In some industries dulness prevails, while in others—some of which have suffered through sharp declines in prices—there are indications of activity. The markets for cotton, boots and shoes, women's wear, workmen's clothing and hosiery are moderately active, while in a number of instances plants manufacturing other articles are being operated nearly to capacity limit. In very few cases, however, are large orders being placed covering requirements for a year or more ahead, as price conditions are not yet such as to warrant business being transacted in a normal way.

There is cause for hopefulness in the existing demand for goods at commercial centres which are in close touch with rural needs. Although farm products have particularly suffered from the general reduction of prices, a great volume will continue to be marketed for home and foreign consumption. There are indications that, with the added force of returned soldiers working on the land, agricultural and live stock production will be on an increased scale during the current year. With this country's natural advantages, the adjustment of methods of marketing these products to meet the economic situation should remove dread of foreign competition.

The market for live stock during the past season has been the dullest on record, and some breeders have sustained heavy monetary losses. The amount of live stock in hand has not declined except in the case of hogs, but the total live stock receipts at Toronto and Winnipeg were considerably less for the first two months of the present year than for the corresponding period in 1920, and the decline in shipments of hogs is particularly noticeable. The present prices, however, are regarded as at almost the lowest point compatible with the cost of feed. Moreover, the shortage of live stock in Europe, the decline in cattle holdings in the United States, and the steady demand for many forms of animal products are hopeful factors in the situation. Butter and other dairy products from abroad have recently been marketed in Canada, which indicates clearly enough the possibilities of a wider market at home for the domestic product.

When navigation on the upper lakes opens this month, there will be approximately 45,000,000 bushels of grain and a large quantity of other merchandise ready for shipment abroad The movement will be on a larger scale than usual, but it must be borne in mind that foreign markets are still in an abnormal condition. Currency inflation still exists generally, but there is now evidence that in some of the countries which require Canadian products efforts are being made to equalise revenue and expenditure and thus to bring to an end the issuing of fiat money to meet a budget.

—* *—

PRESS CABLE RATES TO CANADA.

The *Empire Press Union Circular* announces that the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Newspaper Society have been invited to participate with the Union in a deputation to Mr. Winston Churchill on the subject of Press cable rates to Canada. The Newspaper Proprietors' Association will be represented by Lord Riddell.

At the present time a great deal of the cabled news from England reaches the Canadian Press *via* the United States, owing to the low charges of American news syndicates. The deputation will seek to obtain as a remedy for the present situation lower Press rates and a better service between England and Canada.

—* *—

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT'S BARE MAJORITY.

By the casting vote of the Speaker the Manitoba Legislature last week rejected a resolution proposed by the Labour group and calling on the Norris Government to resign and turn over the Administration to a Cabinet composed of representatives of the Conservative, Farmer, and Labour parties.

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WHY IS HOUSEWORK UNPOPULAR?

Canadian Women and the Standardisation of Domestic Service.

THE Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service have been giving considerable attention to the question of the "standardisation" of domestic service. With a view to arousing the interest of the women of Canada to help to place housework on a higher and more business-like basis a committee was last year appointed as follows:— Lady Pope, Ottawa (chairman); Dr. Ellen Douglas, Winnipeg; Mrs. McNaughton, Harris, Sask.; Lady Falconer, Toronto; and the secretary, Mrs. Bickell, of Alberta.

This committee was instructed to obtain information as to the attitude of different countries towards household work and workers, and to collect authoritative statements from different

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sources, as to any official action contemplated or already taken on the matter in Canada and other countries, with a view to preparing a practical scheme wherein the occupation of the household worker should be standardised as to hours, work, and efficiency, and in which the interests of both employer and employee should be considered.

Questions and Answers.

The committee accordingly sent out a questionnaire-letter to competent authorities in various countries, asking information particularly on the following points:—

(1) Is there in your country any movement towards the standardisation of housework as to hours, work, and efficiency, and in which the interest of both employer and employed is considered?"

(2) Have you training schools for houseworkers?"

"(3) What is the average wage for a cook, housemaid, nurse-maid, general maid, when only one helper is kept in the house?

"(4) Are there any houseworkers' unions or housewives' leagues?"

We give below summaries of the replies furnished by Canadian ladies qualified to speak on the matter.

Miss G. S. Manning, President of the Calgary Housekeepers' Association, stated that the object of their Association was precisely that mentioned in the first question, viz., to formulate a scheme wherein the occupation of the household worker would be standardised as to hours, work and efficiency, and in which the interests of both the employer and employee would be considered. They had been aiming at this object for the last five years with varying success. The movement began about five years ago, when a number of young women, mostly household workers, used to meet weekly at a Bible class at the Y.W.C.A. Conversations used to take place after the class was over which, invariably turned to their work. Each party had a grievance, and there was no standard set for anything, but there was general dissatisfaction. Miss Glass, at that time the secretary of the Y.W.C.A., conceived the idea of forming an organisation, and after the proposal had been made to the class, a Labour M.P.P. for Calgary helped in the organisation of the Association and the drafting of the Constitution.

We have had some success," Miss Manning stated, "but as you know this class of labour, being female, is a very hard one to organise; so many things have to be taken into consideration. The members are migratory and nearly always marriageable, and in both instances, the association suffers, because if a girl goes away or gets married, the Association knows her no more.

I am not aware of any other institution like ours yet in existence, although we have had letters from all over the world asking for copies of the constitution and information as to the movement. We could do a lot more good and make considerably more headway if we were not so terribly handicapped for capital, but the small fees collectable in an association of this kind are not sufficient to keep the movement in good health. What is really required is a nation-wide organisation backed by a reasonable amount of money to see it fairly on its feet. If it were not for the expense many more girls would join the movement, and its scope for usefulness would be very materially extended.

"The rules of the Calgary Housekeepers' Association provide for a minimum wage of $15 per month, but members may obtain permission from the Arbitration Committee to accept less than this amount. Ten hours will constitute a day's work, with six hours on Sundays and holidays, and extra time is to be paid for at the rate of 25 cents an hour. The association provides for a course in Household Science, and a certificate is given to those members who complete the course."

A Definite Understanding.

Miss Hill, head of the School of Household Science of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in her reply, discussed the question how to make household service a standardised employment, and described the system of training at the school as follows:—

"What would you term standardisation of housework? The question is very broad, and I am answering it rather more from the following angle: How might we make household service a standardisation employment?

(1) Have definite understanding between employer and employee before work begins as to (*a*) What work employer expects; (*b*) What work employee can do.

"(2) Definite understanding as to hours of work. Overtime work is paid extra.

(3) Definite understanding as to free time and holidays.

(4) Definite understanding as to schedule of wages (if schedule is possible) and conditions which will lead to their increase.

(5) Organisation of household and systematic management of house. (*a*) Schedules; (*b*) Adequate tools (number and condition), not necessarily expensive; (*c*) Proper placing and arranging of equipment to render efficient service and make an efficient worker.

"Unfortunately there are not many movements yet towards standardisation of housework, but they are increasing. The trouble is that women (employers) often have very little idea of division of labour; the standard they ought to have, considering the amount of work they wish done. Furthermore they do not take into consideration that conditions, furnishings of a home, etc., make a difference in the amount of work which can be put through, and as a result, the standard which must be set to meet the condition.

I think my suggestions are given in Question No. 1. I might say that I know from personal experience that a definite outline of work, definite hours, and proper equipment mean more than half the battle. The poorer the worker, the more supervision, of course; but both the employer and employee have something definite to go by. In our practice house in this school I have four students at a time. The work is divided among the four. They do the buying, cooking and serving of

meals, which we have together—our household numbering five and often six. They also give the house its daily care. While they are carrying on this term of work they attend lectures as usual, and this can only be accomplished because each one knows what she has to do, when she has to do it, and where she does it. I supervise it myself, and, needless to say, I could not do it unless each student did know what she was expected to do, as I have not time to supervise under any other condition."

Dignifying the "Profession."

Mrs. Newton McTavish, President of the Home and School Council, Toronto, stated that a committee appointed by that Council made the following report :—

"The main objections to the present system of household employment from the maid's point of view are :- (*a*) Lack of companionship. (*b*) Lack of place to receive callers. (*c*) Neither fixed hours of work nor fixed wages. (*d*) No standard of efficiency allowing an untrained girl to get as much as one trained. (*e*) Lack of system in the house. (*f*) The use of Christian name

"From the mistress' side comes the complaint that there is no training school whereby a maid can show her efficiency. Employers also feel that the general maid should receive the highest wage. Your committee feel there is great need of supplying housework.

"The profession of houseworker should be dignified by having a training school to establish a standard of efficiency, and employers must learn to show by their schedule of wages, etc., that they appreciate the help of a trained worker. Employers must also come up to certain requirements as to wages, hours, comfortable room, place to receive callers, time to prepare maid's own meals, etc., and be ready to guarantee her time off (absolutely undisturbed if not out of the house). It is felt there is much to learn, many improvements to make, on both sides—but with a better understanding of one another's aims, and a more dignified position for housework, there should be a great improvement in present conditions."

Predominating Reasons.

From the information gathered from many countries, from the opinions of prominent industrial and social welfare authorities who have studied the household problem, and from their own investigations, the Canadian Committee conclude the following to be the reasons which predominate in keeping girls from housework :—

(1) Social inferiority—"not from the employer's point of view, but from workers in every occupation, from office work to selling chewing gum and popcorn."

(2) No stated hours of work.

(3) Loneliness, confinement and absence of encouragement, of stimulus from other workers, where only one maid is kept.

(4) No opportunity for advancement. (This is much emphasised.)

(5) Often uncomfortable surroundings.

(6) Housework offers fewer chances of marriage

Suggested Remedies

As to suggested remedies, the Committee say :—

"Social inferiority can be removed by housewives placing girls on the same footing as other workers; abolishing the use of Christian name if desired; time for meals and neat equipment for dining table. In too many homes the kitchen walls bound the houseworker's horizon. She works, eats, entertains her visitors there. Shops and factories and offices might lose in popularity if the workers were forced to use them as dining, working, living and social rooms.

"Day's work arranged to take from 8—9 hours over a spread of 13 hours. This will mean less service for afternoon teas, evening attendance, etc., but where one maid is kept, it is the only fair way. Not any two homes are quite alike as to conditions, but in each home work can be systematised. When schedule of work is finished, leisure time between tasks should belong to the workers without question from the mistress. Endeavours should be made to bring housework up to the standard of a profession.

"Uncomfortable surroundings, when they exist, can be easily remedied by the mistress.

"As to housework offering fewer chances of marriage, men seeking wives among the home-trained workers greatly increase their chances of a happy marriage, if they only knew it.

"Many thinkers on the subject advocate that, when possible, workers should live out. This system, where it obtains, wipes out objections to housework on basis of social standing, confinement, chances of meeting people, and deserves consideration for the future.

"Conditions on the farm are somewhat different from those in cities. The social inferiority complained of is very often absent on a farm, where the farmer and his help, both male and female, eat at the same table and share the family life. While hours of work cannot very well be standardised during the summer, long working hours in that season are more than made up for by the leisure of the winters, where work on a farm is at a minimum. More scope for advancement exists in the country, as many girls marry prosperous young farmers. It should also be mentioned that Canadian farm life is much more comfortable, on the whole, than the agricultural homes in most of Europe."

Upon the information obtained, the Committee recommend the following as a means toward working out a solution of the household help problem :—

"Make a practical study of housework and housekeeping a part of the school curriculum for *all girls*—beginning preferably at the age of 10—12 so as to *catch* and *hold* interest early in life; utilising for this purpose existing agencies throughout the Dominion, and enlarging their scope to meet these needs

"That since it is on the women who employ help there rests the onus of placing housework on a business basis, to them we appeal, to begin now to give houseworkers equal opportunities with the office, store and factory workers. Employers pay a girl for work, not for her life. Give her a chance for self-development and graded financial returns. An appeal is made to all housewives, whether in large or small establishments, to simplify housework in non-essentials. Greater participation in household duties is recommended on the part of the mistress of the house and her daughters, to lessen the maid's work, especially when only one is kept.

"Further, by standardisation of household service, raise it

AN ATTRACTIVE FARMHOUSE IN ALBERTA.

to the status of a profession, as nursing now is. Once this is accomplished, we think the difficulty in securing the household helpers will disappear, as the work will appeal to a larger class of intelligent girls. Housewives need education along standardisation of work and working hours, fully as much as houseworkers. They should arouse themselves and take a business view of the question. If mistresses want constant service, and can afford it, they can employ a double shift of workers, otherwise they must go without continual all-day service. No business man expects office or factory help to work overtime without extra pay. But there is one thing any housewife can do, and that is to arrange a daily schedule occupying so many stated hours. Should housewives not understand household management—and many do not—they should set about learning it. There is more than *instinct* needed in managing a home to-day, and it is a necessary part of every girl's training.

"Not housework itself, but the conditions surrounding it, cause young women to shun it. It is here where the 'Mistress Problem' comes in. Housework, once it is raised to the status of a profession by training schools, standards of efficiency, certificates and diplomas, will become as popular as it deserves to be, for, after all, it is fundamentally the real vocation of the majority of women.

"A concerted effort among women's organisations in Canada to standardise domestic service would, we think, enlist Federal and Provincial sympathy, and it would be only a short time before we had all over our country these training schools where thousands of young women, whether to earn a living, or in their own homes, would acquire the scientific knowledge of housework rendered absolutely necessary from modern economic conditions.

"On the home rests this huge structure we call civilised society, and its continued maintenance largely depends on the intelligent and competent administration of the home. We shall otherwise drift to a communistic form of living (advocated by extreme socialists), but abhorrent to many people, and perhaps more so to the British, where everything that made home so dear would be but a memory."

* *

The Standing Committee of the S.P.G. have decided to re-open the Society's Western Canada Fund, which was suspended in favour of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund, now closed. The lack of men in Western Canada at this moment, the Committee say, is deplorable, and will become a weakness and a scandal to the Church at home if it is not remedied

BUILDING AND THE LUMBER TRADE

During March no improvement was apparent in the volume of building contracts, as the main repressive factors, the high cost of building materials and of labour, are still in operation (says the current Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce). Moreover, it is difficult to obtain capital for any kind of building, as investors still look for considerable declines in both wages and the cost of materials. Rents remain high and better returns are being received from existing buildings than heretofore. Net profits, however, are still meagre after provision is made for increased taxes.

A factor which deters the investment of capital in buildings in Ontario is the proposed legislation limiting rental charges. In seventeen Ontario cities the value of building permits for the first two months of the present year was $2,950,000, as compared with $5,250,000 for the same period last year. The corresponding figures for 39 cities of Canada were $5,295,628 in 1921, and $9,253,861 in 1920.

The tendency of lumber prices in the Western Provinces is indicated by the decision of retailers in Alberta to sell existing stocks at replacement costs. This will entail an average lowering in price by 20 per cent. This year's cut in New Brunswick will, it is estimated, reach 200,000,000 board feet, as compared with 260,000,000 board feet last year. This curtailment of output has not as yet stimulated prices, although the demand from the United States shows signs of improvement.

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BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

At the annual general meeting on Thursday, April 14, Sir Thomas Skinner, Lieut.-Colonel F. R. S. Balfour, and Mr. G. C. Cassels, were unanimously re-elected as patrons of the Club and president respectively.

The Secretary, in his report, stated that the past season had been very successful, and although the number of swimmers was not large, considerable keenness was displayed by those competing in races, due, in a very large measure, to the exceptionally fine handicapping on the part of Mr. H. G. Beadle. The "Knight Challenge Cup" for the 100 yards championship was again won by Mr. Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., whilst the "Symonds Shield" for plain diving was secured by Mr. C. S. Kern. The trophy presented by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was won by Mr. L. G. Pearce, after an exceedingly close contest. The Bank of Montreal Swimming Club won the London Banks Junior Team Race Championship in 1914, and in consequence were debarred from competing last season. As, however, they are eligible to enter this year, the secretary hoped that it would be possible to put in a team.

The report concluded by expressing the hope that more members would take an active interest in the club, and that the change of headquarters—from St. George's Baths, Westminster to Lavington Street, Southwark—would indeed make the coming season more successful than any other in the annals of the club.

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PORCUPINE CAMP BUSY.

A full volume of power was turned on in the Porcupine camp on April 7, and, according to a report received in Toronto, the Hollinger, McIntyre, and Dome mines are operating their mills close to capacity for the first time since 1916. Miners are flocking into Porcupine

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RURAL CREDITS IN MANITOBA.

Rural credits loans in Manitoba for 1920 have exceeded $2,500,000, according to figures compiled by Mr. Charles Gifford, Supervisor of Rural Credit Societies. Seventy-three societies are now operating in the Province, an increase of 35 over 1919. It is expected that there will be 100 active societies in the Province by the end of this year. Money for these societies is now largely secured through Government banks which were opened for the purpose.

CANADIAN FRUIT IN "OREGON" BOXES.

Mr. Fred C. Wade, K.C., Agent General for British Columbia, has been in communication with Mr. W. G. Lobpot, the Controller of Horticulture, in regard to the injunction issued to Canadian exhibitors at the forthcoming Horticultural Show to use "Oregon" boxes. His protest against the use of an American definition is to be considered at a subcommittee meeting of the Show to be held on April 27.

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Fruit Trade Commissioner, has been appointed a member of the committee in place of Dr. G. C. Creelman, the late Agent-General for Ontario, who has returned to Canada. Mr. Forsyth Smith's address is c/o the Trade Commissioner's Office, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool.

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GRAIN BY CANADIAN ROUTE.

Brigadier-General T. R. Tremblay, one of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, who is visiting the West to induce grain dealers and exporters to make greater use of the National Transcontinental Railway facilities of Canada, stated in Winnipeg that millions of dollars now diverted to United States railways and ports might be saved to the people, and a huge deficit on the Government road might be materially decreased, if not altogether eliminated, if Canadian farmers would send their wheat overseas by way of Quebec ports. If this were done the Canadian Government Merchant Marine might be more fully occupied and the profit to Canadian farmers on their crop would be greater. To keep in Canada the millions of dollars now paid to the United States railroads would have a very beneficial effect on the now adverse exchange situation.

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CANADIAN MAGAZINES.

Among many items of interest in the March issue of the *Canadian Illustrated Monthly*, readers will be struck by the description and illustrations of "Some Notable Canadian Railway Structures," by W. D. Tait. A coloured print of the famous Quebec Bridge on the cover catches the eye, and there are also two fine photographs of the C.P.R. bascule bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, the longest of its type in the world. "Outside Admiralty Regulations," by Colin McKay, gives a thrilling account of ammunition running during the war, and the style of its composition is suitably breezy. Other features are "Lumbering in British Columbia," "Notes from the Canadian Capital," and "The Launcelot of Fishes" (Ouananiche salmon), by Robert Page Lincoln, which last will appeal to all followers of "the gentle art."

The *Canadian National Railways Magazine* for March is as comprehensive as usual. The extensive "Notes" keep one *au fait* with the matters of the month; the serial, "Raspberry Jam," by Carolyn Wells, provides another instalment; and all interested in railways should read "The Locomotive-Hour as a Statistical Unit." Writing on "The Solar Plexus of Canada," C. C. Jenkins says: "Home patriots may argue till they are black in the face as to whether Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto or Winnipeg is to be the heart of Canadian commerce, but the location of the Canadian commercial solar plexus was settled in the beginning by geography. Definitely Fort William and Port Arthur . . . form that physical entity of the Dominion."

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ONTARIO PRODUCTS.

In the window of the Ontario Government offices (163, Strand, London, W.C.) is being exhibited a fine display of the dairy products of the Province surrounded with samples of apples from the Provincial orchards. The exhibits include condensed milk, milk powder, and butter and cheese.

In 1919 the Ontario product of condensed milk was valued at $10,000,000, of cheese $27,724,000, and of butter $17,545,000, the total of all dairy products being $80,274,000. Last year the total value reached $100,000,000, or considerably over £20,000,000

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Review of Reviews."

Friendship between the United States and Great Britain is essential for the welfare of the world. Americans of the old stock look upon England as the Mother Country, and we regard that always as a cherished inheritance not to be forgotten—was the message for the British people President Harding gave to the editor of the *Review of Reviews* during his recent visit to the States. A message calculated to bring hope to the most pessimistic soul after world peace. Sir Philip Gibbs, in his opening article this month, describes the attitude of the types of American with whom he came most in contact, towards Britain, European affairs and the League of Nations, shows the internal difficulties with which the States have to contend, and prophesies that "before six months have passed the United States will join the League of Nations under another name." Another article indicative of the new world which is rising out of the wreckage of the old is "The Ruins of Europe," by Dr. L. Haden Guest, describing the creation and development of the new democracy, Czecho-Slovakia, which, he says, "means faithfulness to the ideals of the League of Nations," for "the only internationalism worth having in Europe will be that which comes by the free and voluntary association of strong individual nations together to share the goods and amenities of the world." Under the heading "The Man of the Moment," "A Fellow Countryman" contributes an appreciation of Canada's new Premier—"a devoted Canadian," "steel true and blade-straight." The point of view of "two-thirds of the French nation" is discussed by Yann M. Goblet in "What the French Peasant Thinks and Does": Lord Montagu of Beaulieu writes on the problem, "By Road or Rail"; Watson Lyle on "The Musician of the Month"—Signor Busoni; and R. A. Scott-James on "The Popular Theatre"; while various shades of opinion on the vital questions of the day may be gleaned from the extracts from reviews and "Current History in Caricature."

"Sperling's Journal."

The subject of discussion in the editorial section of *Sperling's Journal* is "Britain as an Economic Bedlam," the characteristic conclusion reached being: "Folly for folly, we can almost find more excuses for the miners than for a Government which, at such a time as this, is doing its best to enclose Great Britain in a barbed-wire tariff, and to prevent that free exchange of commodities, that unhampered liberty to import and to export just as we please, to which we have owed our commercial success in the past, and which is now more than ever necessary to its continuance." The same line is taken by J. A. Hobson in "Export Trade and Foreign Policy," which traces the "damaging reactions" of Britain's foreign policy upon British trade and employment. The meaning and significance of the words "Bank Rate" are explained by Hartley Withers, and E. L. Killick discusses "The Rubber Crisis and its Duration."

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ASBESTOS IN QUEBEC.

There is a possibility that the Provincial Government of Quebec will develop the asbestos industry in the Province in the same manner as the pulp and paper industry has been built up. About 85 per cent. of the asbestos supply of the world is in Quebec, but the greater part of production finds its way to the United States in a raw state, and the Province benefits little from the deposits. The Government is desirous of encouraging manufacture within the Province, and is accordingly considering action along the same lines as pulpwood regulations. It is calculated this would result in a new industry of importance. For the year ending June 30, 1920, Quebec's asbestos production was 174,421 tons with a value of $11,758,254, accounting for more than 50 per cent. of the mineral production of the Province.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 74; 4½ p.c., 1924, 114.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c Reg., 1938, 65⅝; C.P.R., 1938, 70; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 65; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 70¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 91½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 75⅞; 4 p.c., 1949, 74¾.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1949, 71¾.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c., 1934-64, 71¼.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 66.

Quebec.—3 p.c., 1937, 62; 4 p.c., 1888, 87¼.

Saskatchewan.—5¾ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 91; 4 p.c., 1949, 75.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 81¼.

Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 85½.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 48½; 4 p.c. Sterling, 1932, 77⅝; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 65½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 77.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 87; 5 p.c., 1963, 70.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 79¾.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 71¼.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 93⅛; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 68½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1932, 73; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 64½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 63¼; 4½ p.c., 1953, 66¾.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 68½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1940, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 80.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 80.

Algoma Cent. Terms.—Stamped, 20½.

Canadian Northern.—Ont., 3½ p.c. Dom., 63½; Pac. 4 p.c. 1950, 72¼. 4½ p.c. Term. 1950, 79; 4 p.c. Perp., 56¾. 3 p.c., 1953 54½; 4 p.c. 1930, 91¼; 4 p.c. Land 90; 4 p.c. Alta. 68¾. 4 p.c. Sask. 67; 4 p.c. 1934, 82½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 32; 5 p.c. Land 93¼; 5 p.c. Notes C. April, 1922 98¼; Western, 4½ p.c. 94.

Can. Pac.—140¼; 4 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., [illegible]; 4 p.c. Perp., 65¾; Algoma, 5 p.c., 1937, [illegible] p.c., 10 yr. Notes, 121½.

Cent. Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 75.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 65½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch, 4 p.c., 82; 3 p.c., 1962, 63½; 4 p.c., 1955A, 60½; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 67; 4 p.c. Debs., 36½.

Grand Trunk.—82/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 56½; 1st Pref., 39½; 2nd Pref., 29½; 3rd Pref., 12; Borrd. Perp., 5 p.c., 72¾; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 97½; Perp., 4 p.c., 58½; Western, 4 p.c., 58; Dollar Bds., 81.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 84; Perp., 4 p.c., 62¾.

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c., 91; 5 p.c. Perm., 78¾.

Pac. Gt. Eastern. 83.

Quebec Central.—3½ p.c. 2nd Mt. Deb., 53¾; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Deb., 73½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Mort. 105¾.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—3/8½.

Hudson's Bay.—5 15-16; Pref., 80/-.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bonds, 18½.

Trust & Loan of Can.—(15/-), 13/-.

Union Bk. of Can.—(Lond. Reg.), 34.

Western Can. Inv.—5 p.c., 10/6.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 50.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. Bds., 79¾.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 76½.

Can. Iron Foundries.—7.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c., 74½.

Lake Superior.—Cap., 9⅜; 5 p.c. Bds., 71.

Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 104.

Western Can. Coll.—6 p.c., 93½.

Electric Power and Traction.

B.C. Telephone.—6 p.c. Pref., 59½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 63.

B.C. Elect.—4½ p.c. Vancouver, 66½.

Brazil Traction.—36¼; Pref., 73.

Can. Gen. Elect.—125½; 7 p.c. Pref., 106¼.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c., Bds., 97¼.

Shawinigan.—5½ p.c. S.F.G., 106.

Toronto Suburban.—4½ p.c. Debs., 50.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Props.—10/1½.

Mining Corp. of Can.—3/10½.

Mond Nickel.—24/9; 7 p.c. Pref., 17/9; 7 p.c. N.-C. Pref., 13/6; 5 p.c. Debs., 82⅛; 5 p.c. Red. Debs., 97; 8 p.c. Mt. Debs., 98¾; 5 p.c. Mt. (£25 pd.), 26⅜.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Asbestos.—27/6.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—6/6; 7 p.c. Pref., 7/5¼.

Can. Steamships.—27¾; Voting, 26⅞.

Can. Cement.—Pref., 101½; 6 p.c. Bds., 102½.

Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 87.

Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 56¼; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 10.

Can. Western Natural Gas.—46.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 per cent. Pref., 63.

Columbia West Lumber.—6½ p.c. Ptg. Pref., 12/9.

Dom. Canners.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 98¾.

Furness Withy.—21/6; Pref., £6 14s. 6d.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—16/7½; Pref., 16/7½.

Price Bros.—Bds., 91¾.

Marconi of Can.—7/7½.

Spanish River Pulp.—Com., 81.

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Contract for the construction of four small schooners for use on the Mackenzie delta and short Arctic cruises has been awarded to the British Columbia Marine Engineers and Ship builders, Ltd., by the Hudson's Bay Company. The vessels will go north in June, when the big auxiliary schooner, *Lake Kindersley*, also built by the British Columbia Marine for the Hudson's Bay Company, makes her maiden voyage from Vancouver to the mouth of the Mackenzie.

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for February, $46,968; operating expenses, $37,494.

Investment Corporation of Canada.—The Preference stock transfer books will be closed from April 16 to April 30, inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants.

Royal Bank of Canada. — A dividend has been declared on paid-up capital stock of 3 per cent. at rate of 12 per cent. per annum for three months ending May 31, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

Cunard Steamship. — The report for the year shows a profit for the year of £1,181,620 15s. 11d. Dividends amounting to £135,000 have been paid on the 5 per Cent. and 6 per Cent. Preference stocks. The directors now recommend the payment of a dividend (payable on and after May 2) of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, including the Government share, from which income tax will be deducted, leaving a balance of £169,075 4s. 10d., which is carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account, 1921.

Bank of Hamilton.—The 49th annual statement shows that the net profits for the year ending February 28, 1921, amounted to $888,018, and, with $499,110 from premium on new stock and $85,249 brought into the accounts from the previous year, the total available for disposal was $1,472,378. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and two bonuses of ½ per cent. each absorbed $598,568. $20,434 was allocated to pension fund, and $65,000 provided for Dominion Government taxes. Reserve funds were augmented by $150,000 transferred from current profits, and by the whole of the $499,110 representing premium on new stock, and $139,264 was carried forward into the current year. With the additions mentioned above, the reserve fund now amounts to $4,849,110, which is within $150,000 of the amount of the paid-up capital stock. Deposits now total $69,525,571. Total assets are $85,348,503.

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Messrs. Magniac, Williamson & Co., 33, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, announce that owing to continued ill-health their senior partner, Mr. C. H. Magniac, has decided to retire. The remaining partners will continue their business of stock and share brokers under the style of Williamson, Fawcett & Stirling.

It is estimated that Northern Manitoba is capable of producing 500 tons of newsprint a day, or approximately 156,000 tons a year. That is more than the total consumption of newsprint in the Dominion for 1920, which was 125,000 tons, and it is close to one fifth of the total Canadian production of 887,024 tons in the same year.

With a capitalisation of $2,500,000, the Great West Gold Mining Co. has been incorporated in Manitoba. The company will operate holdings in the Turtle Lake district of Rice Lake field and will begin development work in the spring. Properties of the company consist of nine claims covering 450 acres, which are known as the Apex and Eva groups.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday May 3

Ticket Day	*Pay Day*
Wed., April 27	Thurs., April 28

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday

Prior to the week end, business on the Stock Exchange remained restricted to the lowest possible level by the threatened national strike in support of the miners, but markets, despite this overshadowing influence, preserved quite a stable appearance. The cancellation of the strike by the Railway and Transport sections of the Triple Alliance caused a sharp improvement in many departments at the beginning of the week, but business has not widened to any extent, and Throgmorton Street is still awaiting a settlement of the miners' strike.

Present market conditions are steady but sluggish, with quotations inclined to fluctuate at times on light adjustments. Gilt-edged issues registered a substantial improvement on balance on slacker monetary conditions, and reviving hopes of a lower Bank rate. Home rails, after a good advance, are hesitating and below the best. Business in this department is rather professional, but many leading stocks are judged to be oversold. South American rails are still disposed to see-saw within comparatively restricted limits.

In the foreign market Continental loans are steady, despite outstanding difficulties with Germany. Among South Americans, Mexicans have taken a decided turn for the better, and Far Eastern loans have been spottily good. Kaffirs and other South Africans have ruled hard among mines.

Oil shares are healthier and rather better, but lack sustained activity. Rubbers remained dullish. Industrials, though inclined to cheerfulness, are held in check by the growing coal shortage.

Among Canadians there has been only a very moderate volume of business, and conditions have been checkered. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion hold steady. The Fours are unchanged at 72, and the 4½ per cents at 93. Municipal Bonds hold their ground.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have declined to 140, partly in sympathy with the dollar, but Grand Trunk issues have ruled steadier, and the Guaranteed Fours at 57½ are 2 better. The announcement of the payment of the Debenture interest was a reassuring factor, and the market is now anxiously awaiting the outcome of Mr. Kelley's visit to London, accompanied by the company's leading counsel.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, after being lower, have rallied to 5⅞. Lower priced shares are also harder after a setback.

The industrial group has moved uncertainly within narrow limits. Dominion Steels have weakened 1 to 46. Lake Superiors have not varied, but Canadian Cars at 35½ are a point down.

Canadian General Electrics show a reaction of 3 to 121½. Canada Cements are unchanged, but the pref. has weakened 2 to 101½. Spanish River Pulp pref. at 90½ is a point to the good.

Brazil Tractions have bettered to 36, while Mexican Traction issues show several gains of 1 to 2 points.

There has been little doing among Canadian Silver Mining shares, and Mining Corp. of Canada is unchanged at 4s., whilst Kirkland Lake Props have marked at close to 10s.

British Controlled Oilfields hardened with the leaders in the oil market, and favourable market rumours as to development work

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, April 8.

The stock market ended March in a listless condition. The Steel Co. of Canada's excellent report published at the end of the month naturally aroused favourable comment, but had little or no effect upon the market. April has, so far, brought no revival, the same uncertainty and apprehensiveness prevailing, which has characterised business for some time past. Price movements have been irregular, tending generally downwards.

The most active stocks have been Canada Steamships and Brompton, both of which have been subjected to considerable selling pressure. Steamships, which opened the week at 29½, at one time on Wednesday sold down to 21½, but Mr. Norcross' statement that the Preference dividend is not endangered and that arrangements in England in regard to the company's fresh financing are progressing satisfactorily, though delayed by the industrial disturbance in Great Britain, has had a steadying effect, and the stock regained several points of its decline. The decline of the Preferred to a new low indicates the uneasiness, and the relief which will be experienced when the definite completion of the new financing can be announced.

The paper stocks have been irregular. Brompton has at times come in for heavy selling pressure, due probably to uncertainty as to what rate of dividend will be decided upon. This question is expected to come up for settlement by the Board this month, and the general anticipation is that, while the rate is likely to be cut, it is not likely to be at a lower rate than $4 per share per annum. Smelters is another stock which has fallen to a new low price, the cause in this case being the expectation that the report to be presented at the forthcoming annual meeting will not be sufficiently favourable to warrant a continuation of dividend payments at present. The general anticipation seems to be that on account of the diversity of its interests the big Canadian Company will not be so hard hit by the fall in copper as have been the U.S. copper companies, and that the report will at least show that it has earned its fixed charges during the time of depression. Yesterday Brompton and Abitibi were the two most active stocks, the former gaining fractionally, while Abitibi just held its own. Dominion Steel was fairly active and gained a fraction, while Steel of Canada lost 1. Laurentide gained a fraction also, but most of the price movements were downward among the losers being Winnipeg Electric, which, influenced by the decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal sustaining the recent report of the Public Utilities Commission which was favourable to the company, had gained a point or two at the commencement of this week. It is announced to-day that both of the big steel companies, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and the Dominion Steel Corporation, ratified the merger agreement at their special meetings which were held yesterday. Another current announcement states that the new stock of Price Bros. will be officially listed in Montreal on Saturday.

Among current prices Abitibi is 36½ xd; Brompton, 32½; Can. Car, Pref. 65 xd; Cement, 57 xd., Pref. 91; Can. Gen. Electric 107; Can. Steamships, 24, Pref. 52⅜; Con. Smelters, 15; Dom. Bridge, 77½; Dom. Canners, 28½; Dom. Steel, 40⅜; Kaministiquia 92; Laurentide, 86½; Mont. Cottons, 77; Mont. Power, 82; Mont. Tramways, 142; Quebec Rly., 26; Riordon, 107; Shawinigan, 103 xd.; Span. River, 71½ xd., Pref. 81½ xd.; Steel of Canada, 59½; Toronto Rly., 66; Wayagamack, 64½; Winnipeg Rly., 41; Woods Manufacturing Pref., 76½.

Among the bank stocks Commerce is 184½, Merchants, 179; Montreal, 208; Nova Scotia, 256; Royal, 200½; Union, 155.

Preliminary figures just available indicate that Canada Steamship Lines' net earnings for 1920 will be slightly in excess of $4,028,000, or about $550,000 less than those for 1919. After all deductions including interest, the net profit for 1920 will exceed $1,900,000, which, after providing for the Preferred dividends, would give a surplus representing nearly 9 per cent. on the Common stock. It is understood, however, that the balance-sheet will show a reduction of current assets, due to obligations in connection with the acquisition of the Montreal Transportation Company, and a large increase in bank loans, and that the working capital position will thus indicate the need of the new financing which has been so much discussed recently.

It is announced that the $6,000,000 of 5 per cent. 6 months' Treasury Bills offered by the Province of Ontario last week through a Syndicate of Canadian bond dealers, was so quickly disposed of that an additional $4,000,000 was taken by the Syndicate and was also sold within a few hours. The bills were sold at par to yield 6 per cent., and the price obtained by the Province was 99.53 per cent.

Cable advices refer to a bad break in the Montreal market on Tuesday last. Paper stocks were affected, and steel and steamships touched panic prices. Steamships Common falling to 19 and the Preferred to 39.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

The report which the Steel Co. of Canada presents to its shareholders, covering the year 1920, can only increase their confidence in this strong and well-managed company. Despite the difficult conditions which obtained in the latter half of the year, the company's earnings for the year were not very far short of those for 1919, while at the end of the year the company's reserves and surplus funds are increased and the strong working capital, which is now characteristic of the company, is unimpaired. Gross profits for the year were $3,924,041, after allowing for repairs, maintenance, and improvements, inventory reserve and income tax for 1920, but before providing for depreciation or bond interest. From this amount $652,255 was written off for excess cost of construction due to abnormal building costs in 1920, and the large amount of $712,683 was also set aside for depreciation. After this, and providing for bond interest and bond sinking fund, net earnings were $1,855,404. This compares with $2,382,171 for 1919, but in this connection the special allowance of $625,255 made for excess cost of construction, noted above, should be remembered despite the fact to offset against it, that the allowance for depreciation in 1919 was nearly $200,000 more than that for 1920. After paying Preferred dividends the surplus applicable to the Common stock was $1,400,663, and after an allowance of $50,000 for fire reserve, the balance represented 11.7 per cent. on the paid up Common stock. Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum absorbed $1,259,741, leaving a surplus from the year of $545,663, which brings the total balance at credit of profit and loss account up to the large figure of $8,740,965, which exceeds the amount of the paid up Preferred shares by well over $2,200,000, and is not far short of 50 per cent. of the total Preferred and Common stock outstanding.

* * *

The balance-sheet shows current assets of $15,496,018 against current liabilities of $4,825,094, the excess thus being $10,670,924, a very comfortable working capital position. Reserves, including that for bond sinking fund and depreciation account, total $9,880,008, an increase of $900,000 during the year, in addition to the profit and loss surplus mentioned above.

* * *

In his report to the shareholders, the president, Mr. Robert Hobson, points out that in view of prospective price declines the inventory has been kept down as low as possible. The benzol plant has been completed and is in successful operation, and extensions and improvements have been made to plants at Montreal, Gananoque, and Hamilton. Labour conditions were not as satisfactory as they should have been, remarks the president, "considering the high rate of wages we were paying," but the most serious difficulty was the matter of fuel supply, as, although the company had its own mine to draw from, there was a shortage of cars. New business began to fall off in October, but orders on hand kept the company busy until mid-December, when operations had to be materially reduced. When the report was written, in the middle of March, steel business everywhere was much below normal.

* * *

The net earnings of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. for 1920 amounted to $5,013,133, which compares with $2,125,717 for 1919 and $1,613,653 for 1918. After paying interest charges amounting to $501,946, providing $793,018 for depreciation and $64,576 for taxes, the surplus available for dividends amounted to $3,683,592, or more than fifty times the amount required for the dividends on the Preference stock outstanding. Payment of Preferred dividends only absorbed $70,000, so that there remained $3,613,592 applicable to the Common stock, which represented $14.45 on each of the outstanding Common shares of the company. On these shares, which, it will be remembered, are of no par value, dividends were last year paid at the rate of $6 per share per annum. Dividends at this rate took $1,500,090, leaving a surplus of $2,113,592 from the year's earnings, which, added to the balance brought into the year's accounts, leaves the company with a total balance of $3,688,571 at credit of profit and loss account, apart from its reserves of $2,738,303. In the balance-sheet properties are valued at $19,870,405, which represents an increase of over $6,000,000 as compared with 1919. This doubtless reflects the capital expenditures during the year upon the increase in capacity of the mills and upon power development. Inventories also show an increased valuation of over $1,300,000, as compared with 1919, and in this, coupled with the expenditures upon extensions, etc., is to be found the reason for the recent sale by the company of $4,000,000 10-year bonds, the proceeds of which were needed to repay capital outlays and to restore the working capital position. The president states in his report that the amount necessary to complete the extension to the company's plants, water powers, etc., can be supplied in moderate monthly amounts from surplus current earnings without reducing the working capital. In regard to the future, the president says:—"The company has sold its entire output of paper for the current year, including the increased production, which will be available from the new mills now approaching completion, and your directors feel reasonably assured that with this increased production the favourable earnings of the past year will be maintained in 1921."

* * *

The recent sale by the Province of British Columbia of an issue of $2,000,000 5-year 6 per cent. bonds at the price of 103.77 per cent. invites renewed attention to the improving facility with which Canadian Provinces can obtain the money they need. The purchasers of the issue were the Dominion Securities Corporation, and at the price paid the cost to the Province is calculated at 5¼ per cent. As a comparison it is to be noted that an issue of 5 per cent. bonds sold by the Province several months ago cost about 5.84 per cent., while shortly before that an issue was sold on the basis of a cost to the Province of about 6 per cent. Thus it seems that the terms upon which British Columbia can borrow are now rapidly returning to those which obtained prior to the war. The last British Columbia loan subscribed in England before the war was one of £1,500,000 4½ per cent. stock, which was issued in April, 1914, by the Canadian Bank of Commerce at 99 per cent., the principal being repayable in 1941. From the investor's point of view it is interesting to note that while the latter issue is now quoted in London around 73, and therefore affords an investment offering a total yield of around 8 per cent. on the capital employed, including, of course, the increment on redemption, the price paid for this latest British Columbia 6 per cent. issue by the well-known Canadian financial corporation mentioned indicates the confidence of that house that investors in Canada and the U.S. will buy British Columbian securities at a price to yield somewhere around 5 per cent., reckoning, in this case, the loss which will be incurred when the bonds are repaid five years hence.

* * *

Another interesting Canadian financial operation is alluded to this week by our Montreal correspondent, who reports the prompt absorption at par by the public of $10,000,000 of Ontario Government six-months' 6 per cent. Treasury bills. It seems that the Ontario Government are able to borrow in Canada on approximately as good terms as the British Government can obtain in London.

* * *

Another interesting development in Canadian finance, which is not without application to the market position of British Government war loans, is the success which has attended the Canadian Government's policy of supporting the market for Victory Bonds. The main object probably was to facilitate the flotation of succeeding issues when foreign money markets were closed to the Dominion, but incidentally the carrying out of the policy proved financially profitable to the Government and very beneficial and reassuring to the investor in these Canadian loans. The Government operations in this connection were, as will be remembered, carried out through a committee of bond brokers during two periods, viz., in the year prior to January 20, 1919, and from August 26, 1919, onwards through 1920. In the first period the Government purchased $70,329,000 of bonds, of which $64,550,000 were resold to the public, and the balance retained by the Minister of Finance for sinking fund purposes, these latter being taken into account at ruling market prices. On the operations in this period the treasury netted a profit of $124,088. In the second period $293,529,000 of bonds were purchased, and of these altogether $204,038,000 have been resold, the balance being in the hands of the Government for sinking fund application or for resale. From the operations in this second period the profit made by the Government amounted to $714,253. Thus while investors in the bonds were comforted by the maintenance of the market value of their holdings, the Government made a profit altogether of $838,341, a result very satisfactory to all concerned, especially as when the policy was adopted it must have been realised that the attainment of the principal object might quite conceivably have been offset by a loss on the transactions in bonds.

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TRAFFIC TO RIGHT IN B.C.

Government Grant to Electric Railway Company.

A grant of $400,000 will be made by the Provincial Government to the British Columbia Electric Railway towards defraying the cost of making alterations to trackage, rolling stock and equipment necessitated by the change in the rule of the road in British Columbia. The rule heretofore had been to the left, but in districts where the street railway company did not operate the change to the right was made last July.

—* *—

A meeting of welcome to the new Director of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Rear-Admiral Sir Harry H. Stileman, is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday, May 9, at 7.30 p.m. A programme will be given by the Barnardo musical boys and a choir of 100 boys and girls.

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OBITUARY.

At Montreal.—Professor Joseph D. Dussault (57), for 25 years organist of Notre Dame Church; Dr. Henri St. Georges (42), city analyst and bacteriologist; Mr. William S. Wylie (70).

At Toronto.—Mr. Jacob L. Englehart (74), for 15 years chairman of the Temiskaming and N. Ontario Railway, a governor of Toronto University, and a director of the Bank of Toronto; Mr. William H. Irving (58), barrister, of the firm of Kilmer, Irving & Davis (his only son, Capt. Gordon B. Irving, was killed in action in 1918); Mr. James E. Henry (48), a large real estate owner; Mr. Gerald Stuart Forbes, assistant manager of the Toronto branch of the Merchants' Bank.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Charles James R. Bethune (50), barrister of the firm of Bethune & Larmouth, and only son of the late Mr. James Bethune, Q.C.

At Belleville.—Mr. Francis Dolan (79), a prominent citizen and curler. At Oshawa.—Mr. Charles F. Farwell, K.C. (64), formerly M.L.A. for East Algoma, who shot himself on March 30. At Cobourg.—Mrs. J. Davidson, daughter of the late Mr. Walter Riddell, and sister of Chief Justice W. R. Riddell, of Toronto; Mr. Herbert Boggs (76), formerly treasurer of the town. At Port Hope.—Mr. John Hume (74), of John Hume & Son. At Parry Sound.—Mr. Samuel Armstrong (77), ex-M.L.A. and Sheriff of this district. At Owen Sound.—Captain John Pearson (93), a resident since 1846. At Gravenhurst.—Lt. Fred W. Rous, M.C. (as a result of wounds at Amiens).

At St. Boniface, Man.—Father Dandurand, O.M.I., whose 102nd birthday had been celebrated publicly on March 23.

Mr. Augustus B. Stovell (57), of the Stovell Printing Co., Winnipeg, died suddenly at Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. William T. Ramsay, of Toronto, died at Gibraltar while *en route* to the Mediterranean for his health, accompanied by Mrs. Ramsay, who is a daughter of Sir William Meredith. Mr. Ramsay was formerly Superintendent of the Canada Life Assurance Co.

Capt. Murray B. Galbraith, M.C., D.F.C., a native of Carleton Place, who was killed by the overturning of his automobile at Camp Borden on March 30, joined the R.N.A.S. in 1915, and accounted for 15 German aeroplanes.

—* *—

CANADA CLUB DINNER POSTPONED

In view of the labour crisis, the Canada Club dinner to Mr. J. G. Colmer, arranged for Tuesday last, 19th inst., was postponed.

Notice will be circulated in due course when another date is fixed for the gathering.

—* *—

Mr. E. J. P. Benn, treasurer, and Mr. Frank Elliott, a member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial League and Council, have left as a delegation from the League to kindred organisations in Canada and the United States.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

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The Speaker was obliged to suspend the sitting of the Newfoundland House of Assembly one day last week owing to a hostile demonstration by unemployed who were occupying the gallery.

The Pyrea preparations for dental cream and lotions claim to be the most scientifically valuable of all antiseptic dentifrices at present on the market. Judging from the samples submitted to us, their cost certainly seems to be justified by their high quality.

The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, East Port, Dunfermline, have issued a report of the proceedings of the Carnegie Rural Library Conference, held in London on November 2 and 3, 1920.

Under the auspices of Mr. Fegan's Homes (Incorporated), 62 and 64, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, a farewell meeting was held in the Bloomsbury Baptist Central Church last week to bid "God-speed" to a "hiving-off" party of boys for Canada.

Banking and Finance.

The Advent of Cheaper Money. The prospect of an early decline in the value of money, with its natural corollary another readjustment in the investment standard, is already being anticipated by those far-seeing investors who are anxious to protect themselves against the effects of such a development. As a prominent financial authority, who dealt with the subject at some length a few days ago, reminds us, the era of the 6 per cent. trustee security is rapidly passing, and whereas money could be easily invested on such abnormal terms as recently as a year ago, the investor now finds his choice in respect to this class of security practically limited to Indian securities. We have ample evidence in the recent trend of high-class securities generally that "those who took full advantage of the many opportunities offered during the past few years to invest their money permanently in long-dated securities of this class have performed a good service for themselves and their heirs." Such opportunities as have been offered to investors as a result of the war are never likely to occur again, or, at all events, so far as the present generation is concerned. All the indications point to an era of cheaper money, and whilst, in the opinion of the authority we have quoted and other leading financial authorities, it may be some time before the full effects of this are reflected to any appreciable extent in the values of fixed interest-bearing securities, there is every prospect of a gradual and sustained improvement in values.

* * *

Its Prospective Effect on Canadian Securities. Already the Colonial group is beginning to reflect this marked change in investment sentiments. Whilst not coming into the category of trustee securities, their status is so unquestioned that investors are diligently searching for those which offer the greatest attractions in the way of yield and capital increment at maturity, and it is often difficult owing to the tenacity with which they are held for investors to satisfy their requirements at anything like current quotations. Those of our readers who have spare cash which they wish to invest on a permanent basis would do well to investigate Canadian Government and Provincial securities. With the object of assisting them we have compiled a list of long-dated issues which deserves consideration. The fact that the periods of maturity are from 20 to 30 years hence robs the capital increment factor of immediate interest, but in view of the prospective change in the investment factor and the likelihood of the yield on this class of security descending to at most 5 per cent., with a corresponding increase in prices generally, this can be largely disregarded by those who are satisfied with the comparatively high present yields obtainable and the knowledge that each year that passes adds to the value of this reversionary interest:—

Security and Date of Redemption.	Mean Quotation.	Yield %.	Capital Increment % at Redemption
Canada 2½% Ins., 1947	52	£4 16 2	92
,, 3% Reg., 1938	65	4 12 4	53
,, 4% ,, 1940 60	72	5 11 1	38
Alberta 4½% Reg., 1943 . ..	73½	6 2 5	36
British Columbia 4½% Ins., 1941 ..	72¼	6 4 2	37
Manitoba 4½% Reg., 953	80	5 12 6	25
New Brunswick 4% Reg., 1949 ..	71½	5 11 11	40
Nova Scotia 4½% Cons. Ins., 1934-64	70¼	6 7 8	41
Ontario 4½% Reg., 1945-65	86½	5 4 4	16
Quebec 4½% Reg., 1954 . ..	76¼	5 17 8	43
Saskatchewan 4½% Reg., 1954 ..	82½	5 9 1	21

* * *

Points for Investors' Consideration. It should be noted that the Manitoba issue can be transferred to the Winnipeg stock register at the option of the holder, and *vice versa*. In the former case the interest is paid at the fixed rate of exchange of \$4.86⅔. The table will repay a careful study, especially in regard to the disproportionate percentages of capital increase at maturity, these varying from as low as 16 per cent. on the Ontario loan, which is not due for repayment until 1965, to 92 per cent. on the Dominion 2½ per cent. inscribed stock, maturing in 1947, the difference in interest paid on the two stocks being about ⅜ per cent. Probably one of the most attractive stocks in the list is the Dominion 3 per cent. loan. With one exception, this is the only issue maturing before 1940, and it shows a relatively small yield for these times, but for the investor who wants a safe investment—in the case, say, of a child who will come of age at that period—the compensation is very ample, for £1,000 invested now would produce in 1938 £1,500. If the dividends were re-invested in the same security this amount would, of course, be correspondingly increased, and a very handsome capital fund created. It will be seen that the present yields are in several cases well over 6 per cent., and as the march of events in the financial world brings down the rate on this class of security to nearer 5 per cent., a very substantial profit on capital account would accrue from the adjustment of market prices to the new conditions.

London Press Opinion on the Grand Trunk. The announcement that the Canadian Government had decided to pay the interest on Grand Trunk Railway 4 per cent. debenture stock was received by the London market with mixed feelings. Whilst the news was welcome, the decision to pay the interest due on the debentures and not on the notes secured on the same stock has caused much discussion in financial circles, which are, in the words of one prominent writer, "frankly puzzled at the policy of the Canadian authorities." Critics, however, see in it a desire to enforce the Government's demand that the Grand Trunk authorities shall deliver up control of the railway system without waiting for the report of the Arbitration Committee, and it is generally believed that the real object of Mr Kelley's visit to London is to take such steps as will render this possible. It is to be noted, however, that, keen as the criticisms are they are relieved by recognition that the Canadian Government has no intention of playing fast and loose with its obligations. As we have often remarked, the long drawn out controversy is most regrettable, quite apart from its bearing upon Government stocks, because of the impressions, in many cases quite erroneous, which will be formed in regard to Canadian securities, by persons who have little, and that inexact, information on the direct matter at issue.

* * *

Life Assurance at its Best The 159th annual report of the "Old Equitable" is of interest to Canadians, if only for the purpose of comparison, as it certainly shows the conservative method of life assurance at its best. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of London is one of the few mutual offices which pay no commission, but rely mainly on their members for new business. The Society's funds exceed £4,900,000. The rate of interest earned is £5 0s. 10d., and the expenses amount to a little over 7 per cent. of the premium income. There being no shareholders and no commission paid, this old established Society is able to offer assurance policies without profits at as low a rate as any reputable company in the British Empire, and is quite unapproached by any of the insurance companies of the United States. Apart from providing life assurance at bed-rock cost, the participating policies of the Equitable are peculiarly attractive, because of the exceptionally large bonuses earned by old policy holders. In the last annual report, policies taken out in 1852-3 showed returns of over four times the sum assured. It is obviously impossible for any companies who maintain a large staff of solicitors on salary and commission to offer policy-holders such satisfactory results, but many companies, with great advantage to themselves, might endeavour, by stricter economy and greater conservatism, to approximate more closely to the achievements and practice of such companies as the "Old Equitable."

* *

FARM SETTLERS FOR ONTARIO.

On Thursday the *Canada*, of the White Star Dominion Line, had among her passengers to Halifax a party of 300 married and single practical agricultural workers, all carefully selected by representatives of the Agent-General for Ontario. They go out under personal escort, and will be met by officials of the Ontario Department of Colonisation on arrival and distributed to positions already awaiting them in the Province.

The following unsolicited letter to a shipping agent from an ex-Service man who went to Ontario this spring under the auspices of the Ontario Government Office, 163, Strand London, speaks for itself:—

"Carp, Ontario,
"April 1, 1921.

"You will be pleased to know that my wife and I arrived here quite safely. You may tell any other fellows who may be coming out that the arrangements made by the Ontario Government for placing men (ex-Service) in positions on farms are excellent. Within two hours of landing at St. John I was placed in a good situation. It was not even necessary to go on to Toronto. The C.P.R. refunds any excess fare paid by an immigrant in a case like this.

"This district is almost as well settled as the Old Country. Work is not half so hard as on some English farms, but the hours are very long—5 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Any man bringing his wife with him would be well advised to travel second class, if he can afford it, for conditions are not exactly ideal for women who travel third class—a man can manage very well. "H. L. Coulson."

* *

Mr. Alexander Thomson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Motor Legislation Committee, leaves next week for a lecturing tour in Canada, arranged by the Dominion Chautauquas.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

ENQUIRER.—Mr. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto, returned to Canada on April 6.

C. N. S. (Leadenhall Street).—The figures to which you invite our attention were obviously erroneous. The population of the town is stated in the reference book which we quoted at 1,400.

TERRA NOVA.—The Reid Newfoundland Co.'s main line extends from St. John's to Port aux Basques, 546 miles, and the various branches bring the company's total mileage up to 903. The gauge is 3½ ft., and most of the track is laid with 50-lb. rails.

OIL.—Before December 27, 1920, 1,920 acres of oil lands could be staked. By Order-in-Council on that date the area was altered to 640 acres, of which half was to revert to the Crown on the finding of oil. On January 22 last the latter condition was rescinded. Now a new clause makes a lease cancellable *ipso facto* for default in its terms instead of cancellation by notice as provided for in the old regulations.

R. G. (Leeds).—Recent statements by the Premier and by the Minister of Agriculture for the Province have suggested that the Government of Alberta contemplates a stronger irrigation policy than it was prepared to promise last summer. The proposal then was that the Province should only undertake very limited responsibility in connection with issues of irrigation bonds. The proposed bond issue by the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District failed completely, as not one bid was received for the issue. It seems probable that the Government will arrange to extend the Government backing for such issues in view of the realised need for irrigation in the southern districts of the Province.

J. T. W. (Hampstead).—The procedure in Canada in regard to collection of income tax differs from that employed in Great Britain, in that the onus of making a return of income, calculating the amount of tax payable and of paying by specific dates, is upon the taxpayers, who may not wait until they are asked to pay, as in Great Britain. Under the regulations now in force a complete and correct statement of the previous year's income has to be filed by April 30 under penalty of 25 per cent being added to the amount of the tax. The income tax may be paid by instalments if desired, the dates on which these are payable being April 30, June 30, August 31 and October 31. Fortunately for the taxpayers the Canadian income tax rates and regulations are not complicated, and the calculation is therefore simple. The penalties for mis-statement of income are distinctly laid down. If the under-statement is 10 per cent. or less, tax is payable on the amount under-stated with 10 per cent. added. If the under-statement is between 10 and 20 per cent a fine of half the difference between the income stated and the real income is payable. If the income is under-stated by 20 per cent. or more the offender is mulcted of the whole amount which has been concealed.

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Employment reports, tabulated from 1,090 firms in Quebec, with an aggregate payroll of 196,295 persons, showed that their staffs had been reduced by one-tenth of one per cent. Employers in six industrial groups reported that they had enlarged their payrolls by 712 workers.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 798. April 23, 1921

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CONCERTS.

A song recital by Roland Hayes was to take place at Wigmore Hall at 8.15 p.m. on Thursday (April 21), with accompaniments by Roger Quilter and Lawrence Brown.

Edward Clark conducted an orchestral concert at Æolian Hall on Wednesday, April 20, and other concerts conducted by him will take place on May 6, at 3 p.m., at the same hall, and on May 20, at 8.15, at Queen's Hall.

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PICTURES BY A. J. MUNNINGS.

Mr. A. J. Munnings, A.R.A., whose pictures of Canadian cavalry made such an impression upon Canadians during the war, is showing some of his paintings at the Alpine Club Gallery, Mill Street, Conduit Street, W. The collection includes pictures of the Belvoir Hunt, gipsy life, racing, and other typical English country scenes, painted with all the artist's characteristic feeling and deep sense of beauty.

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ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

Sir Adam Beck, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in an address in Toronto, said that within five years the radial railways, if they came in the City of Toronto, would consume 250,000 h.p. of electrical energy per year for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes alone. As to the price of electric power, Sir Adam stated that while the average rate per kilowatt hour for the 264 Ontario municipalities served by hydro power was 2¼ cents, in Montreal, the consumer had to pay 6 cents, and the rate for the whole of the United States was 8 cents. The Hydro-Electric system in Ontario, Sir Adam declared, was the most successful public ownership project in the world.

—* *—

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced in the Dominion House of Commons that it was planned to open in Ottawa a permanent exhibition of Canadian-made goods. It is believed that a special building will be procured for this purpose.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Preference Stock Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 16th to 30th April, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART.
Secretary.

4, Great Winchester Street,
London E.C.2.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND No. 135.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has been DECLARED for the three months ending 31st May, 1921, and will be PAYABLE at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st June, 1921, to shareholders of record 15th May, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
T. R. WHITTLEY, London Manager.
Bank-buildings, Princes-street, London, E.C., 18th April, 1921.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.: convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

FOREST FIRES IN B.C.

Statistics compiled by the Forest Branch of the Provincial Government show that during last year 390,000 acres of timber were burned in British Columbia. This represents a loss of 236,000,000 feet, valued at $299,000. The damage to young growth is estimated at $186,000, or a total of $485,000, as compared with $393,000 in 1919. Of the season's fires 345, or 28 per cent., were caught and extinguished before they had reached a quarter of an acre in size, and 391, or 31 per cent., were extinguished before they had reached ten acres.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

R. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Correo—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

The manufacture of toys, from British Columbia materials, will be commenced at Vancouver shortly by a company which was recently incorporated with a half-million dollars capital.

A Tobacco Exhibition is to be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, S.W., from April 30 to May 6 (11 a.m. to 10 p.m.), comprising tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, machinery, fancy goods, etc. It is being organised by Universal Exhibitions, 22-24, Great Portland Street, W.1. A season ticket will be sent to any reader of *Canada* interested in the tobacco trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A manufacturer's agent in Toronto would be glad to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical appliances such as lamps, irons, etc.

A firm, with head office and warehouse in London and branches in Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, and Edinburgh, and consequently possessing facilities for storing, packing, and distributing, while they claim a connection with important buyers, invite correspondence from Canadian manufacturers and others seeking representation. The firm are specially interested in food products, patent labour-saving devices, and wood pulp.

—* *—

DOMINIONS AND ANTI-DUMPING.

The report of the recent Imperial Customs Conference states, with regard to anti-dumping legislation, that the conference briefly considered "the proposals of H.M. Government for dealing with goods 'dumped' into the United Kingdom, and the delegates were informed that these proposals contemplated the scheduling of such goods in specific cases where it was proved that they were being sold in this country at a price lower than their value in their country of origin and to an extent affecting or tending to affect employment in the United Kingdom. In connection with the importation of such goods a certificate would be required by the Customs Department in this country as to their country of origin and also as to their domestic value." In the case of foreign countries, H.M. Government proposed that such a certificate should be countersigned by H.M. Consular officers.

The conference discussed the question whether the Dominion Governments would be willing to co-operate in this matter by instructing their Customs authorities to countersign similar certificates in respect of scheduled goods imported into the United Kingdom from the Dominions. Such certificates would probably be required only in the case of imports from Canada, and even from that Dominion in respect of a small number of items. The representatives of the various Dominions were of opinion that their Governments would be willing to assist in this way, "provided that the work thrown upon the Customs staff was not unduly large."

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TRADE WITH TRINIDAD.

The opening of our Port of Spain, Trinidad, branch on March 7 (says the Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce), marks the entry of this bank into one more important commercial centre in the West Indies Canadian exports to Trinidad and Tobago exceed in value those sent to any other British West Indian colony, and amounted in the ten months ending January, 1921, to $4,230,341, as compared with $2,840,267 for the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year. Of the total amount, wheat flour accounted for $2,473,068, as compared with $1,709,173 for the ten months ending January, 1920. Other important items are codfish, condensed milk, butter and cheese, coal, and paints and varnishes. The chief exports from Trinidad to Canada are cocoa beans, cocoanuts, sugar and molasses: the total value of exports to Canada amounted for the ten months ending January last to $529,754 as against $690,726 for the corresponding period in the last fiscal year.

—* *—

NEW DIRECTORS.

Sir Edmund Osler has resigned from the board of the Steel Co. of Canada, and his place has been taken by Mr. F. Gordon Osler, a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Osler & Hammond, Toronto, and vice-president of the Canada Saskatchewan Land Co., and director of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Co., Canada General Electric Co., and Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

Mr. A. J. Nesbitt, of Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Montreal, has been elected a director of the Laurentian Power Co. Mr. Nesbitt is also a director of the Southern Power Co. and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Seven Days Ending April 7.

Canadian Northern.—$1,334,300; inc., $238,500.

Canadian Pacific.—$3,179,000; dec., $433,000.

Grand Trunk.—£270,591; dec., £31,427.

Seven Days Ending April 14.

Canadian Northern.—$1,106,000; increase, $45,377.

Canadian Pacific.—$3,083,000; decrease, $552,000.

Grand Trunk.—£264,115; increase, £33,815.

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ROYAL BANK OF CANADA REPORT.

The annual report for 1920 has now been issued in the form of a booklet which, besides giving the financial statement for the year and the directors' report, contains a great deal of other very interesting matter. This includes a full list of the bank's 726 branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, British West Indies, Central and Southern America, Spain, Great Britain, United States, and France, with the names of the branch managers and a list of the bank's principal foreign correspondents throughout the world.

In addition to this matter directly relating to the bank, a large portion of the booklet is devoted to Dominion of Canada statistics. This portion covers such important matters as the area and population of the Dominions and its various Provinces; public debt, revenue, and expenditure; bank clearings, returns to Dominion Government, and savings bank deposits; wheat production and inspection; exports of wheat and flour from Canada; area and yield of field crops; imports and exports of the Dominion and by Provinces, with a summary of Canadian trade with the British Empire and with foreign countries; mineral and forest products and exports; statistics of canal and steam and electric railway traffic; fire and life insurance, commercial failures, and the course of wholesale and retail prices in Canada. Census statistics are given showing immigration, population of cities and towns from 1871 to 1911, manufacturing establishments by Provinces, and the Canadian Customs' tariff with amendments to January, 1921. The concluding feature is the Canada-West Indies trade agreement of 1920. Two graphs, in colour, are issued with the booklet, and show respectively the fluctuations in sterling and franc exchanges during 1919 and 1920, and the movement of American funds from July 1, 1914, to December 31, 1920.

Being clearly indexed, the booklet will be found of much value for reference purposes.

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THE TWIN CITIES.

A familiar sight to those who have travelled in Canada is the tall grain elevator, to be seen towering over railway lines, docks, and wharves in all centres and ports where the storage and distribution of large quantities of wheat and other grain constitute the principal industry.

A striking coloured lithograph, issued by the Canadian National Railways, gives a bird's-eye panoramic view of the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, on the shores of Lake Superior. This sunny panorama, which is displayed in the centre of the poster, is superimposed on a striking design in soft and restrained colours, giving a very real and vivid impression of the vast grain elevator system—the largest in the world—regulating Canada's grain supply. Every season 370 millions of bushels of grain pass through the thirty elevators shown, which may truly be said to be one of the engineering wonders of the world.

Upon the back of the poster is a short account of the functions and importance of the grain elevator, without which the lightning-like development of Canada's grain production since 1911 could not have taken place.

A copy of the picture can be obtained by anyone by application at the Canadian National Railways, 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, or 42-45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

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The new storage warehouse of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, on which work is now proceeding, will have a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet of cold storage and 2,500,000 cubic feet of dry storage.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—
165, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Adamson, J. D., Winnipeg.—Berners Hotel.

B

Bennett, R. B., Calgary.—Carlton Hotel.
Boyd, Miss Nancy, Toronto.—Brown's Hotel.
Brydon, Mrs. R. G. Howie, Vancouver.—18, Pembridge Square, Bayswater.
Bryson, Miss Frances G., Fort Coulonge.—18, Pembridge Square, Bayswater.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

Buscombe, Frederick, Vancouver. — St. James' Palace Hotel.
Butchart, R. T., and Mrs., Minnedosa.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Butler, M. J., Montreal.—Carlton Hotel.

C

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F

Ferguson, R. T., Winnipeg.—Hotel Cecil.

G

Gartshore, Mrs. W. M., London, Ont.—c/o Montreal *Star* Office.
Girardot, E. F., and Mrs., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.

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M

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Scott, E. C., Vancouver.—13, Sandfield Gardens, Hampstead.
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Turnbull, J. H., Mrs., and Miss Marian, Winnipeg.—Berners Hotel.

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Vincent, Mrs. T. Newton, and Miss Harriet, St. John.—4, Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park.

W

Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Toronto.—Burlington Hotel, Cork Street.

—* *—

Kaministiquia Power.—A dividend has been declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the common stock, for the quarter to April 30, payable May 15 to holders of record at that date.

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Friday, May 13.—*Melita.*
Friday, May 20.—*Minnedosa.*
Wednesday, May 25.—**Empress of Britain.*
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Wednesday, May 11.—*Corsican.*
Wednesday, June 1.—*Scandinavian.*
Thursday, June 16.—*Corsican.*

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Tuesday, May 10.—*Monteagle.*
Thursday, May 26.—*Empress of Russia.*
Wednesday, June 15.— *Empress of Japan.*
Thursday, June 23.—*Empress of Asia.*

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Saturday, April 30.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, May 14.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, May 21.—*Berengaria.*

London to Halifax.
Saturday, May 14.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, April 27.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, May 4.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, May 18.—*Adriatic*
Wednesday, May 25.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York
Saturday, April 30.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, May 14.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Friday, April 22.—*Lapland.*
Friday, April 29.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, May 13.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, April 28.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, May 7.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, May 21.—*Canada*
Saturday, June 24.—*Megantic.*

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Saturday, April 23.—*Manchester Importer*

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Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—May 7, *Niagara;* June 4, *Makura;* July 9, *Niagara.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Victorian* on April 25, the *Corsican* on April 25, and the *Empress of France* on April 29.

Letters only viâ New York are due by the *Carmania* on April 25, *Cedric* and *Zeeland* on April 26, and *Olympic* on April 27.

—* *—

Merchants Bank of Canada.—Advice has been received from Montreal by the London branch that the following have been elected directors of the bank:—Messrs. John Baillie, Norman J. Dewar, and Ross H. McMaster, all of Montreal.

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